

# ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

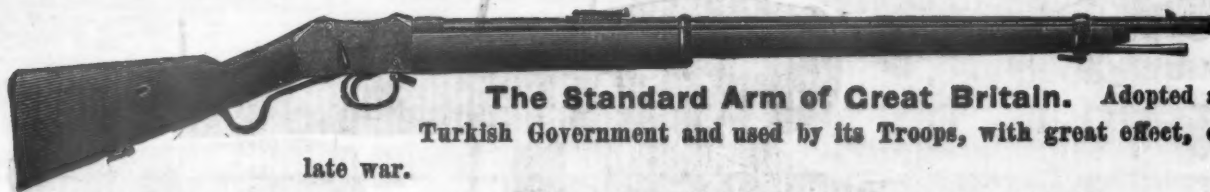
JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 28  
WHOLE NUMBER 690.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

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## "PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE.



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General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectives."

Captain KOUROPATKINE, speaking of the attack upon Loftcha, states: "At 2,000 yards from the Turkish position, Russian soldiers were struck down by the defenders' bullets, and at 1,500 yards men were falling rapidly on all sides."

General ZEDDELER, of the Russian Guard, states: "The Russians began to suffer loss at 8,000 paces from the defenders' position," "at 2,000 paces men were falling rapidly, and as the attack progressed, the reserves suffered nearly as much as the firing line."

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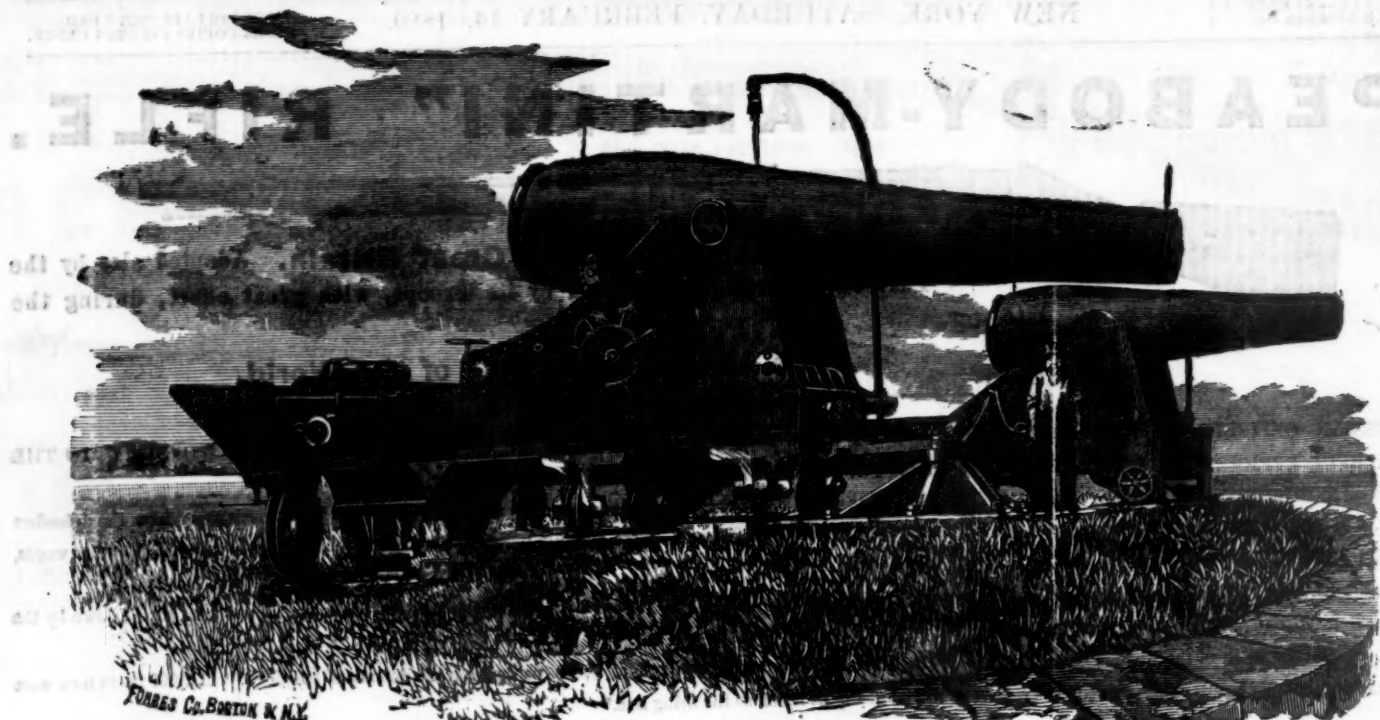
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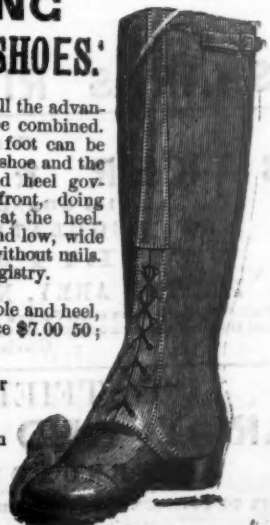
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE ARMY.

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Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, *Inspector-General.*  
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, *Judge-Advocate-General.*  
Colonel (with assigned rank of Brigadier-General) Albert J. Myer,  
*Chief Signal Officer.*  
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, *Commissary-General of Subsistence.*  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*  
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Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*  
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Robt. Bates, *Adjt. 18th Infantry, A. A. G.*

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Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, *A. A. G.*

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Hqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lieut. John S. Loun, *9th Cav., A. A. G.*

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*Infantry, A. A. G.*

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Hqrs, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, *10th Cav.,*  
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Sycamore sts.—Capt. Jacob Kline, *18th Inf.*  
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st.—Capt. William H. Jordan, *9th Inf.*  
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st.—Capt. J. A. P. Hampton, *10th Inf.*  
Harrisburg, Pa., 17 North 3d st.—Capt. E. C. Woodruff, *12th Inf.*  
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington st.—Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, *4th Inf.*  
Nashville, Tenn., 94 Cherry st.—1st Lieut. H. Wygant, *24th Inf.*  
New York City, 100 Walker st.—Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., *16th Inf.*  
New York City, 109 West st.—Capt. C. McKibbin, *15th Inf.*  
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St. Y. B'ch off., 126 Maiden Lane.—1st Lt. F. M. Gibson, *7th Cav.*  
Boston, Mass., 69 Court st.—1st Lt. O. H. Rockwell, *6th Cav.*

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., Feb. 7, 1880.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:  
The provisions of G. O. 65, of 1876, and G. O. 90, of 1879, are hereby extended and will apply to all freight that may be delivered to the Quartermaster's Department by authorized agents of the Treasury, the Navy, and the Interior Departments (excepting the annual supplies of Indian goods) for transportation to and also from the Pacific coast and intermediate points.

Details as to shipments, preparation, and settlement of accounts, as directed in the General Orders referred to, will be followed. Each bill of lading will indicate the Department by which payment for the transportation will be made.

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. TEXAS, Feb. 4, 1880.

Gives the recapitulation of target practice in the Dept. for December, 1879.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The Comd'g General of the Dept. of the South will proceed to Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., Key West, St. Augustine, Fla., Charleston, S. C., and Fort Johnston, N. C., on public business (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, D. S.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate of the Dept. East, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 23, Feb. 11, D. E.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Inspector-General of the Div. of the Atlantic, will proceed to make a thorough inspection of the military establishment on Governor's Island, N. Y. H., exclusive of New York Arsenal (S. O. 11, Feb. 9, M. D. A.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Scott and Fort Dodge, Kas., on public business (S. O. 27, Feb. 5, D. M.).

Captain A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., Governor of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., on public business (S. O. 26, Feb. 4, D. M.).

Capt. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and direct and superintend the movement of ordnance and ordnance stores from the property known as the "Arsenal" (Charleston Bks) to Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, and Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (S. O. 6, W. D.).

Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's cert., is granted Capt. N. S. Constable, A. Q. M. (S. O. 9, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., is relieved from duty at White River Agency, Colo., and will proceed to New Orleans, La., and comply with the instructions contained in par. 4, S. O. 218, Sept. 20, 1879, from the W. D. (S. O. 6, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surgeon S. C. Benedict will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 14, Jan. 29, D. N. M.).

Capt. Philip F. Harvey, member G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, D. T., Feb. 10 (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Charles Richards, member G. C.-M. Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 9 (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. D.).

Hosp. Steward Robert S. Gray, now on temporary duty at Vancouver Bks, W. T., is assigned to duty at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 12, Jan. 19, D. C.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. Thomas A. Cunningham, Fort Stevenson, D. T., is extended one month (S. O. 19, Feb. 9, M. D. M.).

A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf will accompany the command of the 22d Inf. to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. F. H. Atkins, having accompanied the battalion of the 22d Inf. to San Antonio, Tex. and report at the Hqrs Dept. Texas, will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Dept. Hqrs (S. O. 23, Feb. 2, D. T.).

The Vancouver Independent speaks in high terms of B. S. Gray, recently appointed Hospital Steward and assigned to duty at Fort Cœur d'Alene. Previous to appointment he was on duty as assistant in the hospital at Vancouver Bks.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Dept. are made: Asst. Surg. Henry McElderry, from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will proceed on or before March 1, 1880, to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty. Asst. Surg. J. V. R. Hoff, now awaiting orders in N. Y. City, will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the East for duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward James Simpson, having reported at Hqrs Dept. Platte, is assigned to duty at Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. (S. O. 13, Feb. 3, D. P.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. W. R. Hall is extended three months (S. O., Feb. 10, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor will repair to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of settling his accounts with the Treasury Department (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward John H. Grant (recently appointed) will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.).

So much of par. 4, S. O. 298, Dec. 29, 1879, from the War Dept., as relieved Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, from duty in the Dept. of the Mo., is revoked. Asst. Surg. Appel will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Mo. for reassignment to duty (S. O., Feb. 10, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. F. H. Atkins will proceed at once from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to duty at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 30, Feb. 9, D. M.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster W. B. Gibson will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., and report to the Judge-Advocate of the G. C.-M. now in session there, as a witness in the case of 1st Lieut. Matthew Leeper, Jr., 4th Cavalry (S. O. 26, Feb. 4, D. M.).

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Paymaster J. P. Willard is further extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. G. Butler is appointed to act as Inspector on such deserters' clothing on hand at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., as may not be needed for issue (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.).

Ord. Sergt. John H. Martus, in charge of Fort Pulaski, Ga., will, on the expiration of his present enlistment, proceed to Charleston, S. C., reporting on his arrival there, to 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, 8th Artillery, for discharge and re-enlistment; after re-enlistment he will return to his station (S. O. 15, Feb. 9, D. S.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. Texas, will proceed to Galveston, and thence to Fort Brown, Tex., on official business, returning to these Hqrs on its completion (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, D. T.).

1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin has been relieved from duty with

Capt. Wheeler and ordered to report to Major Abbot for duty with the Engineer Battalion (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.).

CHAPLAINS.—The station of Post Chaplain David Wills is changed from McPherson Bks to Atlanta, Ga., to date from and after Feb. 1. He will continue in the performance of the duties assigned him at McPherson Bks, under S. O. 193, Aug. 22, 1879, from the W. D., until his departure, April 1, 1880, for his post in the Dept. Columbia (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.).

Chaplain Geo. G. Mullins is directed to report to Col. McCook as assistant in charge of education in the Army, and will be stationed at St. Louis (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.).

### THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. Cp. Howard, Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; K. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, A. D. C., will proceed from Vancouver Bks to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and return (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, D. C.).

Relieved.—Major John Green is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. convened per par. 5, S. O. 196, series of 1879, from D. C. (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, D. C.).

Ident. Shelton.—The remains of the late 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Shelton, who died from a congestive chill on the overland stage near Canyonville, arrived at the post on Friday evening in charge of Capt. J. Q. Adams, who had gone to Roseburg for them. A detachment of the 21st Infantry, under Lieut. E. B. Rheem, received the remains at the wharf and escorted them to the Government engine rooms, where they were deposited and a guard of honor placed over them. On Monday they were sent in charge of Capt. Adams to Walla Walla, where the final interment will take place.—Vancouver Independent, Jan. 22.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 1st CAVALRY.—Headquarters, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.: Lieut.-Col. J. W. Forsyth, comd'g. regt. and post; Adj. F. K. Upham; Q. M. W. H. Miller; Capt. T. McGregor; A. Capt. M. Harris; M. Capt. W. H. Parnell; F. 1st Lieut. M. Wesendorf; A. 1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams; H. A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. B. S. Bonner; F. comd'g. B. 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein; 2d Lieut. W. H. Miller; E. Q. M. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Edwards; K. 2d Lieut. G. B. Backus; M. 2d Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright; K. 2d Lieut. J. G. Galbraith; F. 3d Lieut. A. L. Mills; B. Boise Bks, I. T.; Major J. Green; Capt. R. F. Bernard; G. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; Major G. G. Hunt, comd'g. post; 1st Lieutenant G. S. Hoyle; H. 2d Lieutenant F. S. Polte; H. Fort Klamath, Ore.; Captain Stephen G. Whipple; L. 2d Lieut. W. C. Brown; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; Major G. B. Sanford, comd'g. post; Capt. G. C. Carr; 1st Lieut. H. E. Tuthery; I. 2d Lieut. O. J. Brown; I. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; Capt. H. Wagner; C. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; Capt. W. H. Winters; E. 1st Lieut. T. T. Knox; E. 2d Lieut. S. C. Robinson; E. Camp Howard, I. T.; Capt. A. G. Forse; D. 1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle; D. Detached Service: Col. C. Grover, Supt. G. M. R. 8 at Jefferson Bks, Mo.; 1st Lieut. F. K. Ward, G. with C. S. O.; 2d Lieut. J. P. Fitch; G. 2d Lieut. J. F. E. Landis; D. at Dept. Hqrs. On Leave: Capt. J. Jackson; B. Capt. Chas. Bendine, E. sick; Capt. E. Hunter; H. 1st Lieut. T. Garvey, C.

2nd CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Recruits.—Fifty to the 2d Cav. at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.).

3rd CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and H. K. L. M. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; A. B. D. F. Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.; C. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T.

Recruits.—Fifty to the 3d Cav. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T. (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.).

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.

\* On duty at Fort Garland, Colo.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. D. N. McDonald, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 30, Feb. 9, D. M.).

5th CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. K. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.; A. H. I. M. Camp on White River, Colo.; G. L. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.

Leave Extended.—Capt. John M. Hamilton, three months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.).

6th CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury will proceed to Forts McDowell and Apache, A. T., and the posts in Southeastern Arizona, on duty in connection with target practice (S. O. 11, Jan. 26, D. A.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. C. H. Campbell, five months (S. O., Feb. 10, W. D.).

Non-Com. Officers.—1st Sergt. Z. T. Woodall, Co. I, will report to Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury upon his arrival at Fort McDowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 11, Jan. 26, D. A.).

Target Practice.—The best shots of the 6th Cav. for the months of Nov. and Dec., 1879, are: Co. A, Private John Young; Co. B, 2d Lieut. A. S. Bailey; Co. C, Corp. Henry G. Maynard; Co. D, Capt. E. C. Hentig; Co. E, Sergt. Richard J. Bailey; Co. F, Sergt. William Freer; Co. G, Farrier William McGuire and Priv. Frank L. Louis; Co. H, Saddler W. A. Richards; Co. I, 1st Sergt. Z. T. Woodall; Co. K, Corp. Ambrose Oates; Co. L, Saddler Fred. Roughshore; Co. M, 1st Lieut. H. P. Ferrine (Circular 1, Jan. 26, D. A.).

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Recruits.—Fifty to the 7th Cav. at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.).

Telephones.—Four telephones have, it is reported, been ordered by Col. Otis for Fort A. Lincoln. One will connect with the Bismarck signal office and the other three encircle the fort.

8th CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. C. D. H. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh, K. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey will proceed from Fort Clark to San Antonio, Tex., in charge of a detachment of military prisoners (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, D. T.).



**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of five months. 1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 24, Feb. 3, D. T.)

**Surveying Party.**—Topographical Asst. F. E. Butterfield will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and report to the C. O. Dist. of the Neeces, for orders to accompany the surveying party which was ordered to leave that post Feb. 11 (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.**—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. Fort H. M.; M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo. \* In the field.

The Boston Journal, Feb. 7, says: "Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th United States Cavalry, has again triumphed over his enemies, who recently had him indicted for arson in Santa Fe. The United States Attorney, Mr. Sidney M. Barnes, writes to Attorney-General Devens that the evidence adduced established beyond a question his entire innocence of the crime charged. He also adds: 'He is, in my opinion, a reliable and meritorious officer, and should be sustained by the Government.' The statement has received the official approval of the War Department and of Gen. Sherman."

**Lieut. French.**—The painful duty devolves upon the Regimental Commander of announcing to the regiment the death of 2d Lieutenant J. Hansell French, 9th Cavalry, who was killed, while gallantly commanding Company M, 9th Cavalry, in an engagement with hostile Indians in the San Mateo Mountains, New Mexico, on the 17th instant. Lieutenant French graduated from the Military Academy June 17, 1874, resigned August 31, 1876, and was re-appointed 2d Lieutenant 9th Cavalry August 10, 1878. By his death the regiment and service lose a gallant and faithful officer. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. By command of Colonel Hatch: JOHN S. LOUD, 1st Lieut. and Adj. (Regt. O. 4, Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 23, 1880.)

**10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

**1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.**—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trenchard, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. Richard H. Jackson, five days. Capt. Frank E. Taylor, five days (S. O. 21, Feb. 6, D. E.)

**2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.**—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, four days (S. O. 22, Feb. 10, D. E.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private James A. Claughey, Bat. D, 2d Art., is transferred to Bat. I, 1st Art., with which he is now temporarily serving (S. O., Feb. 6, W. D.)

**3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.**—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattburgh Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

**4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.**—Headquarters and E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.

**To Join.**—1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, recently promoted from 2d Lieut. Co. K to 1st Lieut. Co. C, will join his company, stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 12, Jan. 23, M. D. P.)

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 12, Jan. 23, M. D. P.)

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. William Ennis, further extended fourteen days (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

**2d Lieut. John R. Totten,** two months (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private Thomas Holliday, Co. H, on extra duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to report to the C. O. of Fort Point San Jose, Cal., for extra duty under the Post Q. M. Private John W. Meagher, Co. F, will report for extra duty to the Post Q. M. Fort Point San Jose, Cal. (S. O. 12, Jan. 23, M. D. P.)

**5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.**—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

**Change of Station.**—Bats. D (Rawles) and E (Kinzie) from McPherson Bks to Key West, Fla.; Bats. H (Guenther) and G (MacConnell) from Key West, Fla., to McPherson Bks (S. O. 16, Feb. 10, D. S.)

**Detached Service.**—Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and inspect and report upon certain unserviceable quartermaster stores, clothing, camp, and garrison equipage (S. O. 23, Feb. 11, D. E.)

**1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.**—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. F. H. K. Fort Verde, D. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Fergus Walker, William N. Tisdall, John Hamilton, Robert G. Heiner, 1st Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, Marion P. Mann, Louis Wilhelm, Nat. P. Phister, members, and 2d Lieut. Frank deL. Carrington, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Randall, D. T., Feb. 10 (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. D.)

**2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. K. New Post on Columbia River, W. T.

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, four months (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

**3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.**—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—2d Lieut. W. E. P. French, member, G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 9 (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

**4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.**—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; B. C. E. F. I. Camp on White River, Colo.; H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

**Leave Extended.**—Lieut.-Col. John S. Mason, San Antonio, Tex., one month (S. O. 17, Feb. 5, M. D. M.)

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—2d Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, additional member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 9, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. D.)

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.**—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

**Fort Buford.**—The Bismarck Tribune of recent date has

some chatty news concerning matters at this post. General Hazen and a party of officers and friends have returned from a successful hunt. Major O. H. Moore has rejoined from leave. Company D, 6th Infantry, recently gave a grand ball, which was largely attended, Sergeant Bowman acting as master of the ceremonies.

**7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.**—Headquarters and A. D. G. I. Fort Snelling, Minn.; B. C. E. F. H. K. Camp on White River, Colo.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Charles C. Rawn, Richard Combs, George L. Browning, Charles A. Coolidge, 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, Francis Woodbridge, members, and 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 9 (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. D.)

**Fort Snelling.**—In his report on the amount required to construct the buildings for use of department headquarters on the military reservation at Fort Snelling, Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, Dept. Q. M. General, "drops into poetry." In asking for a modest hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, he says: "The site selected for the headquarters' buildings, the associations and surroundings of the neighborhood, combine to invest Fort Snelling with a peculiar charm. This old post, the pride and strength of a generation of pioneers in this country, is midway between the cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, and is a central point of interest to residents of both as well as to all tourists in this country. Thousands of people visit the post and the falls of Minnehaha, Bridal Veil, and others in this immediate vicinity every year. I take the liberty of enlarging upon these facts, because I believe it will enhance the value of the many attractions of the place and heighten the interest felt by the people of Minnesota, if the establishment of department headquarters, within sight of the famous old post, is made permanent, handsome, and complete in all details of structures and landscape culture. To do this appropriately, more money will be needed, and I earnestly hope that the amount now asked for will be favorably recommended by the honorable Secretary of War." Gen. Sherman, in endorsing the recommendation, which is approved by Gen. Terry, says:

"H. Q. A., WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1880.

"This paper is most respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War, whose long residence in Saint Paul makes him more familiar with the importance and historic interest of old Fort Snelling. I regard it as a strategic point which should always be held by the United States, and am therefore disposed to recommend almost any outlay which will make it valuable as a permanent military site. I recommend that the honorable Secretary submit this report and estimate to the Minnesota delegation, that they may ask of Congress an appropriation of money as large as their better knowledge of the temper of Congress will stand. A hundred thousand dollars is a large sum, but it could well be expended at Fort Snelling."

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**—Headquarters and B. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.; F. Angel Island, Cal.

**Change of Station.**—Co. F, now at Benicia Bks, Cal., will proceed to and take station at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 12, Jan. 23, M. D. P.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Chas. Porter, J.-A. of G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 9 (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

**Enlisted Men.**—Private James Riley, Co. E, 8th Inf., is transferred to the General Service, under special authority of the Secretary of War (S. O. 13, Jan. 30, M. D. P.)

**Target Practice.**—The best shots of the 8th Inf. for the months of Nov. and Dec., 1879, are: Co. A, 1st Sergt. Bernard Healey; Co. I, Priv. John Ryan (Circular 1, Jan. 26, D. A.)

**9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.**—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; F. K. Camp on Snake River, Colo.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. George B. Russell, A. D. C., and Inspector of the Dept. of South, will proceed to Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La.; Mount Vernon Bks, Ala.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; Augusta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., to inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers at these places; he will also inspect the troops at Jackson Bks, Mount Vernon, and Fort Barrancas (S. O. 14, Feb. 5, D. S.)

**Capt. Edwin Pollock** will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico, for temporary duty on his staff as Act. Asst. Inspector (S. O. 30, Feb. 9, D. M.)

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

**Leave of Absence.**—Twenty days, to take effect on the completion of the service referred to in par. 2, S. O. 16, from Hdqrs Dept. of East, 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 21, Feb. 6, D. E.)

**Non-Comm. Officers.**—The C. O. Fort Porter, N. Y., is directed to grant Sergt. Hugo Przykalla, Co. G, a furlough for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after his re-enlistment in April, 1880 (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, D. E.)

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**—Headquarters and A. D. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe, additional member, G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 9, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. D.)

**2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine** and F. D. Rucker, members, G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 9 (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; D. H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson will report to the Comdr. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 11, Jan. 26, D. A.)

**Target Practice.**—The best shots of the 12th Inf. for the months of Nov. and Dec., 1879, are: Co. A, 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson; Co. B, Sergt. Edward Scherer; Co. C, Musician Thomas Nolan; Co. D, no report received; Co. E, Priv. Thomas Moran; Co. F, Priv. Alexander B. Hastings; Co. G, 1st Sergt. Daniel Donovan; Co. H, Capt. M. H. Stacey; Co. I, Priv. Frederick Slomum; Co. K, Capt. William E. Dove (Circular 1, Jan. 26, D. A.)

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

**Rifle Practice.**—We publish under the heading of Rifle Practice the results of the matches held during January between members of Co. E, Capt. Henry C. Pratt.

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.**—Headquarters and B. K. Fort H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

\* Ute Expedition.

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; K. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M. \* At Camp on San Juan River, Colo. (an out-post of Fort Wingate, N. M.)

**Enlisted Men.**—S. F. O. 2, Hdqrs 15th Inf., transferring Private William Schmidt, Co. H, to the Regimental Band, is approved (S. O. 29, Feb. 7, D. M.)

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.**—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; K. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas. \* Ute Expedition.

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.**—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. H. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D. Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

An exchange reports warm weather at Fort Assiniboine—42 degrees. Concerts are held every Friday evening, and military life at this distant post seems tolerably pleasant even in the winter season.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—2d Lieut. Chas. L. Steele, member, G. C.-M. Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 9 (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. D.)

**2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slomum,** member, G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 9 (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. James H. Baldwin, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. D.)

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. G. I. Fort Dodge, Kas. \* Ute Expedition.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Lieut.-Col. Z. B. Bliss, member, G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 9 (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. C. A. Vernon, Fort Garland, Colo., ten days (S. O. 25, Feb. 3, D. M.)

S. O. 25, from Hdqrs Dept. Mo., is modified so as to make the extension of ten days therein granted to 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon, 19th Inf., a leave of absence for that time on Surg. certificate of ill-health. Lieut. Vernon will report to the C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for treatment by the medical officer of the post (S. O. 27, Feb. 5, D. M.)

**Sick Leave.**—2d Lieut. George B. Read, now at Fort Lyon, Colo., on leave of absence on account of ill-health, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and report to the Medical Director of the Dept. of Missouri, for examination of his physical condition (S. O. 28, Feb. 6, D. M.)

**20TH INFANTRY, Colonel**—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

**21st INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.**—Headquarters and C. E. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel will proceed to Boise Bks, I. T., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty with Co. A. On his arrival, 2d Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten will report to Vancouver Bks, W. T., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 13, Jan. 20, D. C.)

**Leave Extended.**—Capt. George W. Evans, six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Feb. 5, W. D.)

**Enlisted Men.**—The C. O. Fort Klamath, Ore., will detail a suitable guard to take charge of and conduct Private Timothy M. Harrington, Co. F, (insane), via Redding, Cal., to Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, where he will be reported to the A. A. G. for further orders in the case (S. O. 13, Jan. 20, D. C.)

**Fort Vancouver.**—The Vancouver Independent says: The privates of the 21st U. S. Infantry have revived their minstrel organization of a year ago, with many of the old company and some new names on the list.

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**—Headquarters and D. F. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. Post of San Antonio, Tex.

**Change of Station.**—Major A. L. Hough is relieved from command of the battalion 22d Inf. now in San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and take station (S. O. 23, Feb. 2, D. T.)

Coa. D. F. and K will proceed, under command of the senior officer, to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty at that post. Co. E is assigned to duty at the Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, D. T.)

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Capt. Mott Hooton, 1st Lieut. C. G. Cusick, W. J. Campbell, 2d Lieut. A. F. Hewitt, F. D. Jones, members, and 2d Lieut. W. E. Casey, J.-A. of G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 6 (S. O. 26, Feb. 5, D. T.)

**Lieut. O. D. Ladley.**—It is with deep regret the Colonel commanding announces to the regiment the death from pneumonia on the 11th inst., in New Mexico, while on the march and in the line of his duty, 1st Lieut. O. D. Ladley, 22d Infantry. Lieut. Ladley enlisted in the service of his country as private in Co. E, 16th Ohio Vol., April 23d, 1861, was discharged Aug. 18th, 1861. Private Co. G, 75th Ohio Vol., Oct. 25th, 1861, Sergeant Dec. 4th, 1861. 1st Sergeant July 31st, 1862. 2d Lieut. 75th Ohio Vol., Nov. 1st, 1862. 1st Lieut. Jan. 19th, 1863. Captain May 12th, 1864. Mustered out Jan. 17th, 1865. He was appointed 2d Lieut. in this regiment Oct. 2d, 1867, and promoted 1st Lieut. June 28th, 1878. Lieut. Ladley was a noble, generous hearted, and refined gentleman. The Government loses the services of a valuable officer, and the officers of the regiment a congenial companion. It is ordered that the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of 30 days. The colors of the regiment will be draped in mourning for the same period. By order of Col. D. S. Stanley: H. H. KETCHUM, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 22d Inf. (S. O. 5, Fort Clark, Texas.)

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.**—Headquarters and B. E. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. I. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

**Enlisted Men.**—Musician John Stubbins, Co. C, 23d Inf., now with his command, is transferred to the General Service, and will report to the C. O. David's Island, N. Y. H., who will assign him to duty as assistant drum instructor at that depot (S. O., Feb. 10, W. D.)

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. Chas. J. Crane, one month (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.)

**General Service Detachment.**—Private William Moffatt will proceed to Fort Walls Walla, and report to 1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Inf., A. D. C., and J.-A. of G. C.-M. now in session at that post, for duty as clerk (S. O. 11, Jan. 17, D. G.)



**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf., will inspect one ambulance recently received from the Post of San Diego, Tex., by the Depot Q. M. (S. O. 23, Feb. 2, D. T.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 9. Detail: Eight officers of the 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chas. Richard, M. D., and 2d Lieut. Chas. L. Steele, 18th Inf. At Fort Randall, D. T., Feb. 10. Detail: Nine officers of the 1st Infantry, and Capt. P. F. Harvey, M. D. At San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 6. Detail: Six officers of the 22d Inf.

At David's Island, N. Y. H., Feb. 9. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. E. P. French, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine and F. D. Buckner, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 18th Inf., and Capt. Chas. Porter, 8th Inf., Judge-Advocate.

**Military Academy.**—Cadets T. B. McRae and Godfrey H. McDonald have recently been tried at West Point (for playing practical jokes on other cadets), and sentenced, the former to be suspended without pay until July 1, 1880, and then to join the third class, and the latter to be dismissed the service. The Secretary of War, however, on the recommendation of Major-General Schofield, has directed that "Cadets McRae and McDonald will be at once turned back to join the present fourth class" (G. O. M. O. 7, H. Q. A., Jan. 28, 1880.) The Secretary of War has suspended J. F. Waters, fourth class, pending further investigation. . . . The resignations of Graham F. Denby and Wm. C. Twitty, conditional cadets, have been accepted. . . . Upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, the following conditional cadets are, on account of deficiency in study, discharged, to take effect Jan. 31, 1880: Wm. R. Carson, Everett E. Benjamin, Leo D. Bryant, W. E. Grimsley, Horace P. Haldeman, Warder I. Higgins, James R. Jones, Jr., Arthur E. Kingsbury, Louis D. Roberts, W. S. Smallwood, and Edward A. Wells.

#### FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

The minority report from the Senate Military Committee on the Fitz-John Porter case was presented in the Senate, Feb. 9, by Senator Logan. It opposes the passage of the bill recommended by the majority, to set aside and declare null and void the findings of the General Court-martial which cashiered and dismissed Gen. Porter in 1863. The report opens by reciting that the case was within the jurisdiction of the court, and that Porter appeared and was satisfied with its composition, and declared that he had no objection to any member of it. "Nine officers of higher character," the report says, "never before composed a court for the trial of any man." The report takes the ground that the Board of Officers who reported in favor of setting aside the proceedings of the Court-martial in this case could only report for the purpose of correcting errors of history, or to enable the President to determine if this is a case where the pardoning power should be invoked. They were not convened under any authority of law; could not properly review any case; could not swear witnesses or hear or determine any question of law or fact in the premises. No commission created by the President has power to review for any purpose except as thus stated, and in such review they do not and cannot act as a court. Such a commission is simply an association of gentlemen with no element of judicial function either under civil or military law. Their opinions are in no sense authentic, and in no respect can they exercise judicial powers. Courts-martial having their origin in the necessities of war, and as exponents of the jurisprudence of that state of affairs, are recognized and determined as courts of special and final jurisdiction by our statutory enactments. The judgments and findings of a Court-martial, properly constituted, on matters within its clear jurisdiction, when once approved by competent authority, are absolutely final; there exists no authority which can review or annul them. It is as full of binding efficacy, and as thoroughly entitled to respect as the judgment of the Supreme Court within its proper jurisdiction. No future Commander-in-Chief can annul the act of his predecessor in confirming such finding. No act of Congress can declare void the proceedings and sentence, especially when the condition of war has ceased and the condition of peace has returned. When the military tribunal has perished with the state of war, it is incompetent for any and all authority combined to annul and set aside the judgment of the court. The President has no power to revoke and annul the sentence and restore to rank and pay, nor can Congress confer such power on the President, either by direct law commanding him or by indirection authorizing him. The President may pardon Gen. Porter, the report says, if he deems it proper under his authority; but this is all he can legally and properly do. The minority cite many authorities, decisions of the Supreme Court, and opinions of Attorney-Generals, as well as various State courts, to sustain their position.

Senator Burnside, from the Military Committee, presented Feb. 10 his individual report on the case. He dissents from the report made by the majority, and agrees with the minority report by Senators Logan and Plumb in many of the legal points made by them. He thinks Congress has no right under the Constitution to legislate a man into office, as the right to appoint officers is vested only in the President by the Constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; that Congress has the right to authorize the President to reopen the case of Gen. Porter, and order a new court for the purpose of granting him a new trial, but that the law authorizing such second trial would not be an *ex post facto* law, because it would render no act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when committed. He speaks highly of the officers composing the original Court-martial, and assumes that they gave a verdict warranted by the facts before them, but says there may have been facts connected with the case which were not and could not have been brought before the court; and in view of this he thinks no injustice would be done to the public service by granting Gen. Porter the right to bring these facts forward. He thinks that it is due to him that his sentence be modified or obliterated if these facts should show that he did not deserve it in its full extent or at all. Referring to the "Schofield Board," he says it is very clear that the opin-

ions and report of that board have been regarded by a majority of the people of the country as the opinions and report of a second Court-martial, when, in fact, they were not. This board was not a legally authorized tribunal. The whole case as presented before the board was *ex parte* in the highest degree. It was not authorized to administer oaths; it met and formed certain conclusions which were presented by the President, and by him transmitted to Congress for its information without any recommendation whatever. He believes that a Court-martial of 13 high officers of the Army legally constituted would be a tribunal which would command the respect of military men the world over, and give to Gen. Porter the justice which is due him. With this object in view he submits the following amendments to the majority bill:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That upon the application of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, the President is authorized to grant him a new trial by Court-martial upon the charges and specifications upon which he was tried and in part convicted by the Court-martial convened Nov. 27, 1862. The Court-martial convened by authority of this act shall consist of not less than 13 officers of high rank of the Army. It shall consider all testimony taken in the first trial as entered upon the record thereof: all pertinent official reports, both Union and Confederate, on file in the War Department, and such new testimony as may be offered, either by the United States or by the said Porter; and the court shall have power, subject to the approval of the President, to confirm, mitigate, or annul the sentence of the former Court-martial."

(From the Omaha Herald, Feb. 5.)

#### THE ARMY—ITS EXPENSE AND ITS VALUE.

The policy of Congress for fifteen years past towards the Army has been to reduce it in numbers, to cut down its pay and allowances, to prevent promotions, and generally to make it as insufficient as possible. The effect of such legislative action would, in most countries, be to destroy that *esprit* which gives an army strength and makes it effective, even though its numbers be small. The cry of economy has almost invariably been aimed at, and had its first practical application to the Army, before any other branch of the public service has been considered. It is never taken into consideration that the Army renders services to the country which far outweigh the expense of its maintenance. In 1876, the vast extent of territory lying between the Yellowstone on the north and the north line of Nebraska on the south, and between the Yellowstone on the west and the Missouri river on the east, was in the possession of hostile Indians. Wherever white settlements bordered these lines there was constant danger to life and property. This immense territory, larger than the whole empire of France, was effectually shut out from civilization although surrounded by it; it added nothing to the national resources, and only furnished homes to people who were constantly making war upon the frontier settler. Now this country is thrown open to the progress of civilization. Telegraph lines and daily mails penetrate it; towns and cities are springing up; thousands of ranches are occupying its fertile valleys; rich mines are being discovered and developed, and even railroads are beginning to push out towards it, and will soon cross it in several directions. It is one of the richest portions of the continent, in mines, coal, grass, and agricultural lands, and is now, and will soon be far more largely, yielding to the resources of the nation, and furnishing secure homes to the people.

This work has been largely, if not entirely, the result of the operations of our small and much abused Army. The Army has practically added this vast tract of country to the nation and opened it to cultivation and settlement. The acquisition of such a territory, would, in any other country, be considered of immense value to the nation, as it really is to this. It will not be many years before the resources of this acquisition alone will yield enough for the maintenance of the Army, to say nothing of its value to the nation in other ways.

While, therefore, it costs something to maintain our little Army, we are satisfied that it has fairly earned to the country every cent it has cost, and far more.

#### MEMOIRS OF METTERNICH.

A POSTHUMOUS work from Prince Metternich\* not only comes on the world like a revelation from the tomb, but like a revelation from the dead of half a century ago. In reality it is only about twenty years since the aged Austrian diplomat died; but we remember him in history, not as the man of 1859, but as the man of 1809. So close a contemporary was he of Napoleon that he entered Strasburg University the year Bonaparte left—though "during my residence in Strasburg I never heard his name mentioned," says the old Chancellor, drily, in his Memoirs. He regards himself, evidently, to have achieved his principal fame as the opponent of Bonaparte; and while the whole of his memorable work—one of the most important of our day—will take up eight volumes, the two now published must be much the most interesting, because they cover the Napoleonic period, ending in 1815. The son, Prince Richard Metternich, who edits these Memoirs, does so with filial pride and filial modesty. In his brief preface he says: "I now leave my father to speak. The reader shall, in this work, hear the voice which once made itself heard in all the Courts and Cabinets of Europe, and see the man who had the honor of leading for many years the Conservative party of the Austrian Empire. The reader

\* Memoirs of Prince Metternich, 1773-1855. Edited by Prince Richard Metternich. Translated by Mrs. Alexander Napier. Two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1880.

shall hear, not another speaking of Metternich, but Metternich himself." The Memoirs abound in personal descriptions, among which we select the following:

Frederick William II. is described as the picture of a king. In stature he was almost a giant, and stout in proportion. In all assemblies he stood a head taller than the crowd. His manners were stately and pleasant.

The Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., was one of the handsomest men I ever saw, and to an agreeable exterior he added the most charming manners. He possessed a sound intelligence, which alone preserved him from being corrupted by the bad society in which he moved with ease himself, without ever permitting the slightest want of respect.

Of Gen. Mack, who stood high in the estimation of the Austrian army, we are told that Mack possessed many estimable qualities, but he should never have been raised to the post of supreme command. His intelligence, industry, and perseverance fitted him for the place of Quartermaster-General: the task of commanding an army was beyond his powers.

Barère showed "traces of that spurious refinement which was also a characteristic of Robespierre."

Talleyrand was better fitted to destroy than to create. Of him Napoleon said: "If I want anything done, I do not employ the Prince of Benevento; I turn to him when I want a thing not to be done which I wish to appear to want." In private life, however, Talleyrand was as trustworthy as he was agreeable.

"General Blucher, was a man of overflowing courage and energy, but impartial history will deny him many other qualities, without which a general cannot inspire lasting confidence. He was, however, the true representative of the national spirit of the time, and the King could not have given his army a better head."

"Murat was nothing but a soldier; but a soldier of the Revolution, and gifted with a certain instinct for domination, which I have constantly seen to be the *apanage* of Jacobins."

Napoleon had a great weakness for his family. There is no doubt that many of the changes of Sovereigns were due to the covetousness of his brothers and sisters.

All the members of this too numerous family were not, however, equally ambitious. Napoleon's mother cared for nothing but money. Neither her turn of mind, nor her tastes inclined her towards social elevation. She had an immense income; and, without the precise orders of her son, she would not have dreamed of doing anything but invest it.

Napoleon knew all the individual peculiarities of his family; and did not conceal from himself that he had been much to blame in giving way to the love of power and insatiable covetousness of some among them.

He said to me one day in 1810, on the occasion of a long conversation in which he had just given me the history of his life: "I have clouded and obstructed my career by placing my relations on thrones. We learn as we go, and I now see that the fundamental principles of ancient monarchies, of keeping the princes of the reigning house in constant and real dependence on the throne, is wise and necessary. My relations have done me more harm than I have done them good; and if I had to begin again, my brothers and sisters should have nothing more than a palace in Paris, and a few millions to spend in idleness. The fine arts and charity should be their domains, and not kingdoms—which some do not know how to guide, and others commit me by carrying their imitation to the point of parody." Napoleon took care to place near each of his brothers and relations a man whom he could trust.

Napoleon has often described Joseph to me as a man gentle in mind and temper, but incapable of undertaking a career which required much vigor.

Louis was like a stranger in the family. Injustice alone could find anything to blame in his moral character.

Jerome was clever; but the depravity of his manners, absurd vanity, and mania for imitating his brother in everything, covered him with ridicule.

Two of Napoleon's sisters were remarkable from character; the third from her great beauty.

Elisa, the eldest of the sisters—older, also, than Napoleon, had a masculine mind, and both in character and appearance resembled her brother.

Caroline joined to a pleasant exterior uncommon powers of mind. She had carefully studied the character of her brother, and did not deceive herself as to his defects, or the danger to himself of the excess of his ambition and love of power.

Pauline was as handsome as it was possible to be. She was in love with herself, and her only ambition was pleasure. She had a veneration for Napoleon which amounted almost to worship.

Card Fesch a curious compound of bigot and amiable sincere devotee. Napoleon to be an instrument of heaven and a being almost supernatural. He thought his reign was written in the book of destiny, and looked on his rights of ambition as so many decrees of God.

Josephine was gifted with a character of extreme benevolence and a quiet social tact. Her mind was narrow, but in a good direction. Hortense Napoleon loved, "and his kindness to her was the constant cause of jealousy between her and her sisters-in-law. More than one embarrassment in the personal situation of Napoleon, and even in the progress of affairs, was due to this cause."

Under the Empire Napoleon's companions in arms, who "had become rich from foreign spoil and the calculated generosity of the Emperor, now wished to enjoy what they had gained. Napoleon had made a brilliant existence for them. The Prince of Neuchâtel (Berthier) had a yearly income of more than 1,300,000 francs; Marshal Davoust had property which brought in an income of a million; Massena, Augereau, and many other marshals and generals were equally wealthy. These men wished to enjoy their possessions, and objected to stake them on the chances of war."



Marshal Ney told me himself that the leases of the different dotations in landed property which he had received in Italy, in Poland, and which were just announced to him in Westphalia and Hanover, amounted to five hundred thousand livres yearly. Altogether his appointments, the Legion of Honor, and what he got under various titles from the coffers of the State, amounted to three hundred thousand francs. He assured me that his revenues were far from the maximum granted to many of his companions. Every general who returned here from the army, received one, two, or three thousand louis, to amuse himself with for a few days in Paris.

#### A BILL FOR REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

On February 9, Mr. White introduced in the House a bill, H. R. 4415, "to reduce and reorganize the Army," and for other purposes. This bill is the same as that introduced by Mr. White May 10, 1879, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 24, 1879, and is, so far as it goes, substantially the same as the "Burnside bill," which has been so widely distributed to the Army, and was published in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 21, 1878. We give the following synopsis of it for the benefit of our readers:

Sections 1 to 3 provide for the organization of the Army as at present, with the proviso that as the offices of general, lieutenant-general, one major, and two brigadier-generals become vacant, they shall not be filled, and thereafter the corps of general officers shall consist of two major and four brigadier-generals.

Sections 4 to 7 provide for aides-de-camp to the general officers, also to officers assigned to duty according to their brevet of general officers.

Section 8 provides for a general staff of the Army, to consist of one adjutant-general with rank of brigadier, three colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, the authorized aides, and such captains and lieutenants of the line, not to exceed sixteen, as may be deemed necessary by the President.

Section 9 provides for a corps of engineers with one chief with rank of brigadier, six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-four majors, thirty captains, twenty-six 1st and ten 2d lieutenants, and a battalion of engineers.

Sections 10 to 12 provide that the battalion of engineers shall consist of five companies, its officers to be detailed from corps of engineers, etc.

Section 13 to 15 provide for a corps of artillery to consist of five regiments, each regiment to consist of four battalions of four companies each, with one battery to each regiment equipped, as now, as light artillery.

Sections 16 and 17 provide for a corps of cavalry to consist of eight regiments, each regiment to consist of four battalions of four troops each, etc.

Sections 18 and 19 provide for a corps of infantry to consist of eighteen regiments of four battalions of four companies each, etc.

Section 20 provides that every regiment of the line of the Army shall have one adjutant and one quartermaster, to be detailed from the 1st lieutenants of the regiment, and prohibits details for regimental, post, or other bands.

Section 21 provides that the word "company" shall apply to batteries and troops as well as to companies of engineers and infantry.

Section 22 and 23 provide that the third battalion companies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery shall not be manned, and the fourth battalion companies neither officered nor manned, until Congress shall so direct, and that nothing shall authorize any increase of the enlisted strength of the Army, exclusive of signal soldiers, beyond 25,000 men. The President may, if the exigencies of the Service require it, man the third battalion companies, or, in lieu, direct that the existing companies be increased to a total enlisted strength of 100 in the cavalry, and 125 in the artillery and infantry.

Section 24 provides that at the discretion of the President the artillery or cavalry may be equipped and employed as infantry, and any portion of the infantry may be mounted.

Section 25 provides for a force of Indian scouts not to exceed 600.

Section 26 provides that the Quartermaster's Department shall consist of one quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier, two colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, and such captains and 1st lieutenants of the line, not to exceed thirty, as may be deemed necessary by the President.

Section 27 provides that the Subsistence Department shall consist of one commissary general of subsistence with rank of brigadier, one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, five majors, and such captains and 1st lieutenants of the line, not to exceed twelve, as may be deemed necessary by the President, and for 150 commissary sergeants.

Section 28 authorizes post and detachment commanders to appoint subalterns to act as assistant quartermasters and commissaries when no officers of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments are present.

Section 29 provides that the Ordnance Department shall consist of one chief with rank of brigadier, two colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, and such captains and 1st lieutenants of artillery, not to exceed thirty, as may be deemed necessary by the President, and 150 ordnance sergeants.

Section 30 provides that necessary guards for arsenals and ordnance depots be detailed from the artillery.

Section 31 provides that the Medical Department shall consist of one surgeon-general with rank of brigadier, one assistant surgeon-general, and one chief medical purveyor with rank of colonel, two assistant medical purveyors with rank of lieutenant-colonel, sixty surgeons, four of which to have rank of colonel, eight of lieutenant-colonel, and forty-eight of major, and 190 assistant surgeons with rank of 1st lieutenant for first eight years' service, and rank of captain thereafter.

Section 33 provides for 200 hospital stewards to be employed exclusively at military posts and dispensaries, and with troops in the field.

Section 33 restricts the employment of contract surgeons.

Section 34 provides that the Pay Department shall consist of one paymaster-general with rank of brigadier, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and twenty-five majors, and such captains and 1st lieutenants of the line, not to exceed ten, as may be deemed necessary by the President.

Section 35 provides for one civilian clerk to each paymaster at \$100 per month.

Section 36 authorizes an increase of officers of Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay Departments when volunteers or militia are called into the Service of the United States.

Section 37 provides for a Signal Bureau of the Army, to consist of one chief signal officer with rank of colonel, and such captains and 1st lieutenants of the line, not to exceed six, as may be deemed necessary by the President, and an enlisted force of 150 sergeants, 30 corporals, and 270 privates.

Section 38 provides for a Bureau of Military Justice, to consist of one judge-advocate-general with rank of colonel, two judge-advocates with rank of major, and such captains and 1st lieutenants of the line, not to exceed three, as may be deemed necessary by the President.

Section 39 abolishes the office of post trader.

Section 40 prescribes the manner in which the reduction of officers under the act shall be effected. It provides for a "Reserved List." That every officer who has served 30 years may, and every officer 63 years old, (other than general officers), and who has served for ten years as an officer, shall be retired on the passage of the act; and that every officer over 60 who shall not have rendered at least ten years service as an officer shall be discharged, each year of war service to count double. Officers between 60 and 63 to be transferred to the reserve list until 63; unfit officers are to be discharged or retired with or without a gratuity, as provided in section 40 of the Burnside bill. Officers remaining upon the active list to be rearranged according to seniority. *Provided, That this act in discontinuing certain grades and titles of office, shall not thereby vacate the commissions of the present incumbents, but they shall be retained, retired, transferred, promoted or discharged as other officers according to the provisions of this act.*

Section 41. The "Reserved List" shall be maintained for three years, or till Congress shall otherwise direct: *Provided, That no additions shall be made thereto after the reorganization of the Army has been accomplished; and that the officers upon this list shall, except as hereinafter provided, receive the pay and allowances of retired officers of like rank and no more. "And provided further, That any officer of the Army may, within six months from the passage of this act, upon his own application, and at the discretion of the President, be transferred to the Reserved List."*

Section 42. That every officer upon the Reserved List who may tender his resignation within six months after his transfer thereto, shall be entitled, upon the acceptance of such resignation, to receive three years' full pay of his rank, less the amounts previously paid to him as an officer on that list.

Section 43. That officers upon the Reserved List shall remain subject in all respects to the Rules and Articles of War, and when employed upon any duty that may be recognized by law, they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their rank. (The sections here described, sections 1 to 43, are substantially the same as the Burnside bill.)

Section 44. That the general officers shall be selected from the Army; the major-generals from the brigadier-generals, and the brigadier-generals from the field officers of the line.

Section 45. That the chiefs of the general staff of the staff departments and of the Corps of Engineers, shall be selected from the Army; the chief of engineers from the field officers of that corps; the surgeon-general from the officers of the Medical Department above the rank of assistant surgeon; the chief of ordnance from the field officers of ordnance and artillery; and the chiefs of the other branches of the staff from the field officers, either of the bureau or department in which the vacancy occurs, or of the line.

Section 46. That appointments into the lowest permanent grades in the several departments and bureaus of the staff shall, except in the Medical Department, be made by selection, upon competitive examination, from such officers as have served not less than three years in that branch of the staff in which the appointment is to be made.

Sections 47 to 51 inclusive provides for details by the President of line officers to staff duties, by selections after consideration of the nominations that may be submitted by the General of the Army, general officers to appoint their own secretaries and aides-de-camp—no officer to be appointed secretary or aide-de-camp till he has served six years with his regiment or corps, nor to remain on such duty longer than three years. (Substantially the same as sections 121 to 123 in the Burnside bill.)

Sections 52 to 55 relate to the detailing of officers to duty at colleges and universities. (Substantially the same as sections 261 to 265 of Burnside bill.)

The remaining sections of the bill relate to transfers from the active to the retired list, and the arrangement of officers on the retired list, and are the same as sections 300 to 317 of the Burnside bill (pp. 332, 333, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of December 21, 1878.)

We shall keep watch of this bill and keep the Army well informed concerning it, but we have no idea that it will become a law. The present Congress shows a very conservative disposition to steer clear of aggressive legislation of all sorts, and is greatly behind hand in the regular work of the session. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, called his colleagues' attention to the fact that he had not known the business of the session to be so much behind hand in any year of the ten during which he has sat in Congress.

The well known German newspaper, the "Hamburger Correspondent," on the approaching celebration of its centenary will publish a fac-simile of the paper as it was issued when Marshal Davoust was in occupation of the city and caused it to be printed in green characters to suit his weak eyes.

#### THE SOLDIER'S LAMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I find the enclosed, Soldier's Petition, or Lament, in an English publication, and with a few changes it fits our own case so well that I think it will bear publication in the JOURNAL.

[TUNE, "MORE OR LESS."]

"I listed one day in a marching brigade,  
More fool I.  
And in a rash moment turned soldier by trade,  
(Don't know why.)  
For I very soon wished I had stuck to my spade,  
Certain-ly; certain-ly."

"They sent me away from my home in the East:  
Very hot.  
The living was awful for man and for beast,  
What they got.  
And the privates though 'full' didn't like it the least:  
They did not; they did not."

"For national honor they said it was right;  
Be it so.  
But I caught a bad fever the very first night,  
So don't know.  
And was put on the sick list in terrible plight,  
To my woe; to my woe."

"And when I was well I was packed off again;  
Yes, I was,  
To a corner of Utah—another campaign;  
Oh! because.  
The honor of country required it again,  
Which is poz; which is poz."

"We slaughtered the savage for glory and fame  
Over there.  
And I lost my right eye, and in one leg am lame,  
For my share.  
Now, the Quakers are right, and the Army to blame,  
That I swear; that I swear."

"So here I am home again crippled for life,  
From the plains.  
And that's the result of your wars to the knife,  
And the gains.  
But what's to become of my children and wife?  
For my pains; for my pains!"

"L. E. L."

Russian Discipline.—M. Aurelien Scholl is responsible for the accuracy of the following amusing anecdote about the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia: The Czar, he tells the trusting reader, was one day holding a grand review in honor of a lady remarkable for her great personal charms. Just as the cavalry were defiling past he suddenly ordered them to proceed "at the gallop." The colonel of the last regiment did not hear the command, and consequently did not change the pace of his troopers. Enraged at this seeming disobedience to his Imperial behest, the master of many legions advanced and cried, "At the gallop, to Siberia!" This time the command reached the colonel's ears, the men spurred their horses, and started off into exile. Soon afterward, the Czar related what had happened to his fair companion, who, touched with pity at the fate of these victims of despotic will, asked for their pardon, eventually with success. The Emperor relented and sent a squadron to bring back the culprits. Now comes the touching part of this veracious tale. A pattern of discipline and obedience, the offending regiment had never drawn bridle, but maintained its headlong speed. Equally faithful to orders, the troops sent in pursuit strained every sinew to overtake it, but without avail. The regiment kept galloping ahead, its pursuers continued in its wake, and from that day to this nothing has ever been heard of either. Some of our troopers occasionally disappear in a similar manner. But in their case it is not in obedience to orders.

A CORRESPONDENT of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, writing from the seat of war in South America, expressed his opinion that the Peruvian army does not possess a single officer capable of effectively and skillfully handling one thousand men. He might safely have added that Chili is in nearly the same condition, though her army has thus far proved itself much superior to the Peruvian forces. But this lack of skilled officers is not the only reason for the almost unbroken series of Peruvian defeats. Peru has not a single man who does, even if it has any who can, properly supply the Peruvian army with arms, ammunition, food and clothing. The commissariat is more than wretched—it is an abominable swindle. The supply of arms, ammunition, and transport is equally bad. The men march through sterile tracts without food or water, clothed like Falstaff's ragged company, and compelled to spread over the country like a disorganized mob to gather supplies enough to keep them from starving. When they encounter an enemy it is by squads and mobs, the artillery perhaps miles away, and the supply and ammunition trains nobody knows where. The Chilean army is in these respects very much better cared for. At least the Chileans have clothed their soldiers and taken considerable care to have their artillery and transport within reach when wanted.—*Detroit Post, Jan. 27.*

The fortifications begun in the autumn of 1877, at the instance of General Mezzacapo, for the defence of Rome, are now rapidly approaching completion. Ample and secure bomb-proof accommodation for the whole garrison is provided in each fort, and very efficient arrangements have been made for securing the protection of the men serving the guns. The weak point in the system of defence at present appears to be the want of direct communication between the several forts; it being necessary in several cases to make a detour of double the actual distance of two forts apart to get from one to the other.

There are ninety-seven thousand miles of submarine cable now in working order.







ficers of our own, they having duties somewhat analogous to those of our fleet engineers. Altogether there are but 63 of them, and of these but 31 are at sea. The men and their duties are defined in *La Marine Militaire de la France, Son Organisation et Son Administration*, by M. Delarbre; published with the approval of the Minister of Marine, 1877. To translate (p. 41): "... the decree of Sept. 25, 1860, created the grade of *mecanicien en chef* assimilated to that of *capitaine de corvette* (now *capitaine de frigate* or commander); that of *mecanicien principal de premiere classe* assimilated to that of *lieutenant de vaisseau de premiere classe*; finally, that of *mecanicien principal de deuxieme classe* assimilated to that of *enseigne de vaisseau*. Ashore ... they are specially charged with the instruction of the machinists and firemen. At sea, they have the immediate surveillance of the engines of all the vessels of the squadrons to which they are attached. They are recruited from the higher grades of the machinists (*maîtres-mecaniciens*\*) of the fleet." These 63 men are all who have a status at all corresponding with that of engineer officers in our own Navy; the remainder of the men, who have charge of the working of the machinery, are machinists.

We now come to the *genie maritime* (marine engineers), which is the *corps d'élite*, which Commander Brown no doubt had in mind, and who are not engineers in our naval definition of the term. "The officers (p. 40 *idem*) of the *genie maritime* are charged with preparing the plans and specifications of the ships of war and their machinery, of directing their construction and repair in the government dockyards, or of supervising work of this kind in private yards. They are further charged with the preservation and preparation of the wood for shipbuilding; they form part of the technical commissions and committees, etc., etc."

Of these men there are 128, of whom (according to the last estimates of the ministry) all but 5 are employed ashore. The 5 at sea are *sous-ingenieurs*, sent for purposes of study. There are two other classes of engineers, the first numbering 17, most of whom are employed in the hydrographic office, and are termed *ingenieurs hydrographes*, and second, the *ingenieurs des ponts et chaussees*, who are borrowed, as occasion demands, from the ministry of public works for such duties as those assigned to the civil engineers of our Navy Yards.

One thus sees how one may be misled by Commander Brown's remarks. We see that the French have not, as a rule, even one engineer officer of the class we have to a ship, but only one, or sometimes two, in a squadron. The English have about the same proportion of engineer officers as ourselves;† but those they have are by no means equal in education, general attainments, and position to our own, the assistant engineers ranking with boatswains and other warrant officers. Very wisely they have lately instituted a special training for engineer cadets, seeking in this way a better class of men in the higher ranks of the corps. And now as to the duties and aims of this better class which we have in our own service. Shall they have the surveillance (to use the word assigned to the description of their duties in the article quoted above) of the machinery; or shall they be, in addition to this, also the *mecaniciens* or engine drivers, or still further, shall they unite in one man the French *mecanicien en chef*, the *mecanicien*, and *ingenieur* of the *genie maritime*?

Naval Constructor Wilson in his very excellent article on the education of naval constructors, in the February number of the *United Service*, gives a copy of a circular purporting to emanate from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which touches upon this. It calls upon the engineers of the Service to fit themselves for designing and building iron ships. I am glad to see any class of men in the Navy striving to broaden and deepen their possibilities of usefulness, and I regard the effort as highly honorable to the corps itself. I do not regard the designing or building of iron ships as falling within the province of the naval engineer, any more than within that of any other man in the Service; but if he can fit himself to do this better than can the constructor or any others of us, by all means let him do it. It is a mere question of fitness and ability. When the time comes to build a navy, as it assuredly will come, it will be a matter of absolute indifference to the Navy at large who builds it. It will be a question merely of best ships, and I, for one, should be glad to see it in the hands of those who show themselves most efficient. It is a small matter to the men who will have the responsibility of handling the ships, or to the country which will look to them for success.

We most assuredly have been educating lately a class of young men, some of whom are admirable material of whom to make naval architects (*ingenieurs du genie maritime*). Why does not our construction corps bestir itself and educate its young men in the same way? It must do so, or it will be outstripped in the race. But do we want these same men to run our engines? I say emphatically, no! We want but one man of such a class to have general charge of the ships' machinery; we want one engineer officer on board, and no more, unless it may be the cadets who are there for practical experience, and of whom under such a system we need but very few, enough only, as I have before said, to supply the vacancies now occurring in the corps. For the subordinate duties we want machinists, having about

\* There are four grades of *maîtres* in each branch of the French naval service, the highest ranking about with our warrant officers. † The following are the grades of engineers in the English navy and the numbers at present in the grades: 10 inspectors of machinery, ranking with captain; 42 chief engineers of 10 years' seniority, ranking with commander; 175 chief engineers under 10 years' seniority, ranking with, but after lieutenants of 8 years' seniority; 314 engineers of 8 years' seniority, ranking with but after lieutenants under 8 years' seniority; 303 engineers under 8 years' seniority, ranking with sub-lieutenants; 117 assistant engineers, ranking with boatswains and gunners. To show the number of engineers carried in English ships: The *Sapphire* of 2,361 h. p., carries one chief, two others; the *Shah*, of 1,477 h. p., carries one chief, four others; the *Alexandra*, of 8,615 h. p., carries one chief, seven others—this ship having in all 74 officers on board, many for outside duty. The *Agincourt*, of 6,567 h. p., carries one chief, four others.

the same status as our warrant officers. And now as to the dictum of some engineer officers who say we cannot obtain men fit for the position; the absurdity of such a remark can be shown in very few words.

The great line of White Star steamships employs in each ship a chief engineer and four assistants. The chief engineer has a salary of £350 per annum (\$1,701); the pay of the assistants varies between £10 and £15 a month, or between \$48.60 and \$72.90, so that the first assistants of these ships get \$3.60 per month less than our machinists are now getting. Here are ships vastly larger than any that we have or have ever had, even the *Wampanoag* never even approaching in power that shown by these vessels. Are not men to whom the machinery of these ships is entrusted capable of looking after that of the *Trenton*, the *Alliance*, the *Tennessee*? I fancy few will say no. Can we get such men? Undoubtedly. We pay more, the work with us is infinitely less, the position is more permanent, and is socially and officially as good. These are reasons quite sufficient to attract men equal to those of the steamship lines. In the face of these facts, I cannot see how there can be any objection to making these men the engine drivers of the service, and it unquestionably seems to me the Engineer Corps is working to its disadvantage in insisting upon the employment of commissioned officers in their place. Fit a man to design the machinery of an iron-clad, or the iron-clad itself, and he is not the one to look after the water-gauges. More than one difficulty will be solved by the scheme I state. A return to an old system would bring on board ship a largely increased number of officers, when the quarters are already far too narrow for comfort. We are, as a rule, but little under steam, and these officers, as regards their duty in the engine and fire rooms, would be mostly idle. The number of days steaming by men-of-war is but a small proportion of the days in commission. What in the interval are these officers to do? They cannot occupy their time at work, such as that to which machinists would naturally turn their hands, and it is folly to have them stand watch in a swept and garnished engine room looking the steam-gauge in the face, with its mark at zero. No! Mr. Editor, the course is an unwise one both for the engineers and the Service. One mind can direct in an emergency as well as six or eight. A system which will do for such ships as the *Arizona* or *Britannia* will do for any ships we have or can have, and I can only see unmixed good to the Navy from its permanent adoption.

NEW YORK.

#### THE FIFTH ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of November 6, 1875, in a short editorial, you refer to the contemplated change of station of the 1st and 5th regiments of Artillery. Will you republish that article now, with the note that such a change did actually occur over four years ago; that the 5th are about surfeited with "the development of early piety" in the land of cotton, and are quite anxious that the entanglement of female wiles should be tried on them again, before they get too old and greyheaded. And in order to be just all around, that the 5th be exchanged with the 3d, that our brother comrades of the latter regiment may develop the seeds of their early piety, and not let the 5th claim all the benefit. Since the close of the rebellion the 5th Artillery have been on a southern station more than half of the time.

QUANTUM SUFFICIENT.

McPHERSON BARRACKS, GA., Feb. 5, 1880.

The paragraph referred to is the following, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Nov. 6, 1875: "The First Artillery will be glad to learn that their siege of yellow fever will soon terminate and themselves be transferred to the North. The Fifth Artillery, who have been dragging out a weary existence at Newport for some years past, will probably be equally glad to go to the land of cotton for a while, where female wiles are not so entangling, and where early piety will have a chance to develop its proper fruits, untrammelled by the temptations of a fashionable watering place. At all events, a change of station is to be effected between these regiments, to take effect December 1, and we congratulate both on the reciprocal benefits of the change—especially the First."

#### THE CASE OF PAYMASTER BELLOWES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In 1868, Paymaster Bellows, attached to *Shamokin*, of the South Atlantic Station, was Court-martialled at Montevideo on the charge of embezzlement and defrauding the Government in exchanges. The court was a full court, composed of the senior officers of the squadron. The officers of the English Bank were the witnesses for the prosecution, and the books of that establishment were supplied to the court. After a thorough investigation and trial, Paymaster Bellows was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. Nearly fourteen years have elapsed since his trial, and no flaw or irregularities were discovered in the proceedings of the court, until within a month past. What the flaw is has not been made public, but the majority of the naval officers are of the opinion that it exists in a back pay which will accrue to the Paymaster, and which will likely be a reward to the attorneys who have taken up this case. His restoration to the Service will entitle him to the ward room and compel men of honor to mess with him.

It was argued in Capt. Egbert Thompson's case that the action of the President and the confirmation of the Senate was required to restore him to the active list. Does it not require the action of the Senate to restore Paymaster Bellows? It matters not whether there was an irregularity in the proceedings of the court—which we doubt; the accused was found guilty of the serious charge of pocketing the Government money. The sentence was approved by Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, and he was dismissed the Service Jan. 28, 1869. Common sailors have been sent to the penitentiary on less serious charges.

NAVY.

#### THE CASE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR GUNNELL.

THE following letter appears in the N. Y. *Evening Post* of Feb. 10:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

The incident mentioned in the *Evening Post* of the 30th of January as descriptive of Secretary of the Navy Thompson's not liking to have his authority questioned was not entirely correct. The officer in question did not make a "personal remonstrance" to the Secretary's appointment of Medical Inspector Wales to be Surgeon-General of the Navy (he had purposely avoided discussing the matter) until after receiving his surprising orders to China, when he naturally inquired the cause of such an unusual mode of action—it not being customary to send medical directors to sea, only one having been so sent, and this at his own request. The officer was informed by the Secretary that it was a punishment for having objected to his recent appointment of Dr. Wales, but that if he would write to the Secretary stating that "in thought, word, or deed" he had not objected and would do nothing to interfere with the confirmation, the orders to sea should be revoked. Nor did the officer feel "personally aggrieved," having favored the "seniority rule," as had the Secretary only ten months previous to his recent appointment.

If a case so contrary to law and justice had been commented upon at length by your and other trustworthy journals, and the notion of one man in a form of government called republican having the power to perpetrate an act so tyrannical as to banish a citizen on an unfounded charge of having criticised an illegal appointment, had been shown up for the benefit of the law-makers and their countrymen generally, the Senators might have been awakened to a sense of their duty and not have been entirely actuated by a desire for self-advancement. It is known that a number of them were brought by promised patronage—one prominent Senator being induced to change his mind and vote for the Secretary's favorite by the promise of a paymaster's appointment which he wanted for one of his constituents. It seems incredible that, with any regard for honorable action, they should one day confirm an appointment, and thus render necessary the introduction on the day following of a bill "to make Medical Inspectors eligible to the office of Surgeon-General of the Navy, and to remove the disability of the present incumbent."

The arbitrary declaration not only of the Secretary of the Navy, but also of his sons, that if other members of the Medical Corps dared raise objections to the appointment of Dr. Wales, they also would be sent out of the country, assisted in a great measure Dr. Wales's confirmation, as they were thereby intimidated from using their influence against it with the members of the Naval Committee and other Senators; but one would have thought that from a corps of one hundred and seventy-nine men (I omit the acting Surgeon-General) more than two or three would have been found with sufficient manhood to oppose injustice without fear of consequences.

In your article to which I have alluded you mention that the officer in question had "been on duty in Washington for several years." The month before he left the city closed his fourth year of active service in the District, while Dr. Wales has been here eight years; and a year or two ago, when a friend alluded to his next sea duty, he said that he was not going to sea again, which remark was, of course, evidence that he had assurance that he was to be spared any further discomfort in the way of life on board ship, although he had only seen eight and a half years' sea service. So much for being family physician to a Secretary!

MRS. L. C. GUNNELL,

(Sister-in-law of the officer in question.)

GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, D. C., Feb. 4, 1880.

#### MEDICAL DIRECTOR GUNNELL'S PROTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 15, 1879.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In obedience to your order of Oct. 21, to proceed to the Asiatic station "for duty on board the United States steamer *Richmond*, and as Fleet Surgeon," by the steamer of Nov. 15, I have reached this port, and am about to leave the country. I have waited, with the hope that due consideration of my statements to you, and of my letter of Oct. 30, would induce you to revoke or to modify your order; but as this has not been done I can only request permission to make this respectful protest.

I respectfully protest against the order, which is issued, as you informed me, because I entertain an opinion different from your own on a public subject of great interest to myself and to all medical officers of the Navy, and on account of misrepresentations made to you, which no opportunity was given to me to refute.

I respectfully protest against the order which denies me the rights of my rank by sending me to sea as if I were a surgeon of the grade of Lieutenant-Commander, instead of being ordered as Medical Director of the Asiatic fleet, with the consideration due to my relative rank of captain, and which places me, after thirty years of honorable service, again in the ward room, with young officers who were not born when I began my naval life there. I have the honor to be, etc.,

F. M. GUNNELL, Medical Director, U. S. Navy.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 17.)

#### THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE methodical manner in which the French have set about the reconstruction of their navy is deserving of all praise, and might be imitated with advantage by our Admiralty. In the year 1872, Vice-Admiral Pothuau drew up a programme of reconstruction of the French fleet, which received the approval of the National Assembly. The Conseil des Travaux, or Naval Board of Construction, were then called upon to examine the details and suggest improvements in the proposed constitution of the new fleet, and, after mature consideration,



recommended an increase in the speed of the vessels, and in the penetrating power of the guns to be carried, as of great urgency and of primary importance. This necessarily added to the horse-power of the engines, to the dimensions of the hulls, and to the thickness of the armor, in the ships originally proposed to be constructed by the Minister of Marine. The programme which was therefore adopted in 1876, and which is to be completed by the year 1885, stands thus:

Ships.	Number.	Estimate of 1876.	Calibre of guns in in.
Iron armor-clads.—1st rate. ....	16	6,624,000	13½
2d rate. ....	12	3,576,000	12½
Iron coast-defence vess.—1st rate. ....	10	2,500,000	13½
2d rate. ....	10	2,040,000	13½
Cruisers.—Iron, wood-sheathed. ....	8	2,428,800	9½ and 5½
Coppered. ....	8	1,321,600	
Wood, 3d class. ....	18	1,296,000	
Despatch vess. (former 2d class do.)	18	640,800	7½ & 5½
Gunboats. ....	32	704,000	6½
Transports:			
Horse transports (iron) ....	10	1,660,000	
For colonial service (iron) ....	5	830,000	
Store ships (iron) ....	10	544,000	
Other craft. ....	60	768,000	
Totals. ....	217	24,933,200	13½ to 5½.

The first step taken by the French Admiralty was to nominate a committee of officers and deckyard officials well acquainted with the details concerning the ships belonging to foreign navies, and more especially so concerning ships of the British navy. The committee then inspected all the existing French ships; and from their report the French Admiralty broke up 69 ships between the years 1872-78, removing others from the list of efficient men-of-war, and converting them into transport or store-ships. Between the years 1872-78, twenty ships, of which the first-rate armor-clad *Redoutable*, and the first-class cruisers *Touville* and *Duquesne* formed part, were laid down, from the designs of the most eminent French naval constructors. These were guided in their designs by the progress made by the British Admiralty. Between 1873-78, there were begun thirty-nine additional vessels, amongst which were the first-class armored ships *Destruction*, *Poudroyant*, and *Duperré*. Improvements adopted in England, Germany, and Italy were carefully watched, and at times adopted. The French iron-clads carry no 81-ton guns of 16-in. calibre. Most of them, however, carry guns of 13½-in. calibre, where similar British vessels only carry the Woolwich 35-ton gun of 12-in. bore; thus, where British ships carry 25-ton guns, the French metal exceeds 50 tons. And so on, throughout their fleet, the French have aimed at carrying heavier guns than we do, although, in numerous instances, they have only plated their vessels round the water-line. Here, in their first-rates, the armor ranges from 15 in. to 23 in., while the guns above, in some cases, remain to be fought unprotected by iron or steel plate, except in the *barbette* towers on the upper deck. Armor, in fact, is not the principal feature of the French scheme of reconstruction. This lies entirely in the speed of their new vessels, ranging from 15 to 17 knots, and in the power of the guns they carry. They are all fitted with powerful spurs, for ramming purposes, while on each quarter is slung a new and improved towing torpedo, which, the moment the ship is cleared for action, it is intended should be lowered and towed astern, the argument being that, in the course of the manoeuvres, the enemy must pass under the stern—may, can be made to do so—when the towed torpedo must, perforce, if judiciously managed, be made to play a decisive part in the day's proceedings.

The new class of *avisos*, or despatch-vessels, to which belong the *Chasseur*, *Bisson*, *Labourdonnaix*, *Voligeur*, *Lancier*, and *Hussard*, are worthy of notice. Their length at the water-line is 200 ft., beam 29 ft., and mean draught 11 ft. They displace about 800 tons, and are propelled by single screws, driven by engines indicating 800 horse-power. Their full speed ranges from 12 to 13 knots. Their hulls are of wood, and, as we mentioned some months back, have long, projecting bows, ram-shaped, very strongly constructed, and capable of penetrating through the sides of the *Inflexible*. At full speed, one of these small vessels, fairly striking that British monster amidships, would most assuredly sink her. Every precaution has been taken to render these despatch-vessels efficient. Watertight bulkheads exist to prevent their sinking, in the event of their losing their "snouts" after ramming. The internal arrangements are also very perfect, the between-decks being extremely lofty and well ventilated. It was originally contemplated to arm these vessels with 5½-in. guns, four in number; but latterly this has been altered, and we understand that fewer guns, of far heavier calibre, are to be carried, together with some light pieces to repel torpedo-boat attacks. Having made a careful inspection of both the *Hussard* and *Lancier*, we have no hesitation in saying that this type of vessel will play an important and prominent part in the naval warfare of the future.

In connection with the article we published Jan. 31, entitled "Demagoguery Run Mad," it is well to note the fact that the Grand Army of the Republic, New York, at their annual encampment last week at Auburn, passed unanimously a resolution denouncing the Weaver bill in Congress to pay soldiers and sailors the difference between the greenback and the gold dollar for the payments made them in greenbacks during the war. The records of the G. A. R. posts, according to the reports, show that there are about 8,000 members in this State, all of whom of course are veteran soldiers. The following is a complete list of officers elected by the Grand Army of the Republic encampment Thursday, Jan. 29: Commander, L. Coe Young, Binghamton; senior vice commander, Henry Osterheld, Yonkers; junior vice commander, James F. Pitts, Lockport; medical director, C. Henry King; chaplain, James P. Foster, Newark; delegate at large, Gen. Charles K. Graham, New York; council at large, James S. Fraser, J. W. Jacobs, J. S. Goodrich, L. V. Bancroft; delegates to the national convention, Thomas J. Bell, T. H. C. Kincaid, J. C. Carmichael, Charles L. MacArthur, J. C. J. Langbein, J. W. Neighbor, T. C. Rowe,

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Commander-in-Chief*

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant*.  
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Earl English, *chief*; Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) William D. Whiting, *chief*.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Richard L. Law, *chief*; Commander George C. Remy, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Surgeon-General (with relative rank of Commodore) Philip S. Wales, *chief*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.—Paymaster-General (with relative rank of Commodore) George F. Cutler, *chief*; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.—Engineer-in-Chief (with relative rank of Commodore) William H. Shock, *chief*; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, *assistant*.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—Chief Naval Constructor (with relative rank of Commodore) John W. Eashy, *chief*.  
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Captain William B. Remy, *Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.*

SIGNAL OFFICE.—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief*; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, *assistant*.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *superintendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *assistant*.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supr.*

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.

NAVAL ACADEMY.—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

### FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC.—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC.—Commodore Andrew Bryson.  
EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.  
PACIFIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.  
ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

### COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Commodore George M. Ramsom, Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.  
Commodore Peirce Crosby, League Island, Penn.  
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.  
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.  
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.  
Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, C.  
Commodore Thomas Patterson, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

### COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

#### WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

\* *Iron-clads*: a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clad *Ajag*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley; *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthou; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell.

Sailed from San Francisco, Feb. 4, under sealed orders. Her destination is supposed to be Panama, but it is not definitely down. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, John A. Howell; Lieutenants, John C. Morong, Harry Knox, C. G. Bowman, G. Blockinger; Master, Frank W. Nabor; Ensign, Clarence A. Corbin; Midshipmen, Henry S. Chase, Chas. W. Jungen, John Gibson, John H. Gibbons; P. A. Surgeon, Dwight Dickinson; Assistant Paymaster, George M. Allen; Chief Engineer, E. J. Whitaker; P. A. Engineer, George W. Hall; Assistant Engineers, Stacy Potts, Isaac K. Reeves; Pay Clerk, James H. Wetmore; Acting Boatwain, Wm. H. Frary.

ALARM\* (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York. On Thursday morning, Jan. 5, the *Alarm* left Hoboken and proceeded up the North River for a second trial of the Mallory propeller. This propeller has been already fully described in the JOURNAL, and it will be sufficient to say that it consists of a screw propeller of ordinary construction, driven through gearing by its own engines, and carried by and working in a fish-shaped casing. The casing, with the screw attached, is capable of rotation in a horizontal plane around a vertical axis. Rotation is imparted to it either by hand, through a wheel, for ordinary steering, or by independent engines for rapid manœuvring. The rotation of the screw propels the vessel, whilst by the lateral movement of the casing and screw together the ship is steered. Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown was in command, with J. J. Hunker master, W. S. Hogg ensign, Passed Assistant Engineers A. J. Kenyon and A. Y. Dixon, and Passed Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan. The members of the Board were Chief Engineers B. F. Isherwood, President; Theo. Zeller, Henry L. Snyder, and C. E. De Valin, who were assisted by P. A. Engineers B. C. Gowing, W. W. Heaton, J. H. Chasmer, E. A. Magee, J. R. Edwards, and J. H. Purry. The trial of speed was made on the three mile course between Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Yonkers. It had been hoped that the vessel would attain a speed of twelve knots, but these expectations were not realized; the best speed obtained was only about ten knots. But this trial can scarcely be taken as a fair test, considering the fact that she never had a free course but was always impeded, more or less, by ice; added to this the boilers foamed badly, owing probably to their having been filled with fresh water from the hydrant at the Navy-yard, and then afterward pumping in river water filled with mud. It is generally admitted that her engines are not equal to a speed of more than eleven knots. In manœuvring, the propeller certainly accomplished all that had been claimed for it. To show with what rapidity it is possible to handle a ship, guided by this appliance, we would instance the facts that the propeller was turned from ahead fast to backing in five seconds, and the headway of the vessel was checked in 1 min. 30 sec. In thus reversing she fell off from her course only two degrees; and again, the ship was turned completely around, through 360 deg., the centre being the pivotal point, to port, in two minutes and fifty-eight seconds, and to starboard in three minutes and seventeen seconds. On Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, just as the vessel was about to start on her return to the Navy-yard, the shaft broke, compelling her to come to anchor for the night. This shaft was the old one used with the Fowler wheel, and although it was known to be defective, it was not replaced owing to reasons of "supposed economy." The vessel will

now have to be docked and another shaft put in. The amount of the special appropriation unexpended is about \$400, while the necessary repairs will probably cost \$500.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. On the coast of Peru or Chili.

ALERT, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Yokohama.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates. At Norfolk Navy-yard. Is under repairs.

Is attached to the North Atlantic Station.

ARHUELLO (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherard. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton.

Is probably now at Aspinwall, and will bring back invalids, prisoners, and others from the South Pacific, who are expected to arrive at Panama the latter part of February in the flagship *Pensacola*.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge.

At last advices was at Constantinople, and was to have sailed for the PIRÆUS on Jan. 5. Private letters report her at Athens Jan. 13.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking.

Left Key West on Feb. 3. Destination unknown; probably Aspinwall or Vera Cruz.

LAOKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. Ralph Chandler.

Arrived at San Francisco on Feb. 2 from the Sandwich Islands. Will need considerable repairs before again going to sea. Captain James N. Gillis has been ordered to relieve Captain Chandler.

MARION (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Sailed from New York en route to South Pacific Station.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice Ship. Wintering at New London.

MONOCACY (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai.

MONTAUK\*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

NIRPSI, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker.

No information from her since she left St. Thomas Jan. 14 for La Guayra.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green.

Left Shanghai Dec. 8, and arrived at Tientsin Dec. 16.

PASSAIC\*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Capt. K. Randolph Breese.

At Callao, Jan. 12, and expected to proceed latter part of February for Panama, and reach there about March 1. She will take to Panama the men whose times are out, invalids, prisoners, and the class of cadet midshipmen who are to be examined in June for graduation.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship.

At Washington under repairs; will be ready for sea next spring.

POWHATAN (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine.

Arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 2 from New York, proceeded to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, where she coaled, and was inspected by the board under Commodore Cooper. She dropped down to the naval anchorage on the 7th, and is now waiting orders for sea.

QUINNEBAUG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. At Villefranche Jan. 15.

RANGER (a. s.), Comdr. Robert Boyd.

Arrived at San Francisco, Feb. 9, from the Asiatic Station, via Honolulu, and has been ordered out of commission. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, Robert Boyd; Ex-Officer, Lieut. Wm. P. Randall; Masters, H. W. Schaefer, G. A. Calhoun, H. F. Fickbohm, J. A. Barber; Ensigns, A. Reynolds, G. E. Hutter, B. O. Scott; Chief Engineer, J. B. Carpenter; Passed Assistant Engineer, W. L. Balke; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. L. Law; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Z. T. Brown; Cadet Engineers, F. J. Schell, H. W. Spangler; Captain's Clerk, E. W. Hance; Boatwain, P. Johnson.

RICHMOND (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham.

Probably at Hong Kong; is going to Bangkok, Siam.

RIO BRAVO (a. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship, Washington.

SHEMADOAH (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis. Montevideo.

ST. LOUIS, Captain Joseph P. Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

SWATARA, Commander W. T. Sampson.

Sailed from Boston, Jan. 21, for the East Indies.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie.

At Norfolk; to be docked and have her copper examined and cleaned.

TICONDEROGA (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell.

Was to sail Jan. 13 for Point de Galle from Bombay.

TENNESSEE (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony.

At naval anchorage, Norfolk, waiting orders for sea. Will not sail before next week.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Captain Henry Wilson.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from Villefranche, Jan. 13, says: The new officers of the *Trenton* celebrated their advent into the fashionable world of Nice by a grand ball on board on Jan. 6, which was regarded as one of the most complete of any ever given. "The quarter deck was canopied with bunting, the Russian, Italian, French and American flags occupying prominent positions. The running rigging was tried up and stopped to the shrouds, the decks waxed, and flowers of richest, rarest growth hung their fragrance to the air. Everything about the ship, from royal masthead to the hold, was as attractive as possible, and in cleanliness all parts bore the proverbial appearance of the true man of war. The transformation of the decks from their warlike look to the abode of Terpsichore is a scene seldom witnessed, but none the less beautiful than novel.



The half-deck was used for buffet, cloak room, and promenade, the weather being sufficiently warm to admit of dancing on the spar-deck. The guests present represented the *Sile* of Nice, both of the visiting and permanent population, among whom were Count Briancon, Prefect of the Department of the Alps-Maritimes, and other nobility. Ex-Gov. Hoffman and lady, of New York, and Lieut. Emory, U. S. Navy, and wife, of Washington, were in attendance, as well as many Russian naval officers. The reporter of the *Anglo-American*, an English paper of Nice, exhausted his stock of superlatives in describing the event. On Jan. 8, John Cooke, quarter-gunner on the *Trenton*, died suddenly of apoplexy, and was buried the following day in the Catholic Cemetery at Villefranche with naval honors. It is thought he has relatives living in New Orleans. The health of the fleet is excellent. To-morrow (Jan. 19) the *Trenton* sails for Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, the intention being to give the new crew exercise in sail and other drill. It is expected she will return in the early part of March. She arrived at Port Mahon Jan. 21. A cable despatch from London, dated Feb. 3, reports her departure from Port Mahon for Toulon, it is believed.

**TUSCARORA** (s. s.), Comdr. John W. Phillip. Left San Jose, Guatemala, Jan. 7, bound down the Central American coast.

**VANDALIA** (b. s. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. New York. Is under repairs.

**WABASH**, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

**WACHUSSETT** (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson.

Rio de Janeiro Dec. 11. Going to Montevideo.

**WYANDOTTE**, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

**WYOMING** (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey (ordered.) Sailed from Villefranche Jan. 9, for Toulon, to have some repairs made.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An order was recently filled on Puget Sound for the French government, of a number of spars for *New Caledonia*, of an average length of 114 feet.

Secretary Thompson estimates that \$590,192 will be required to restore the Pensacola Navy-yard to its former condition, besides \$86,709 for rebuilding the marine barracks.

Pay Inspector Cuthbert P. Wallach has passed examination for promotion to pay director, and Paymaster A. J. Clark has passed examination for promotion to pay inspector.

The following are the ports visited by the vessels of the European squadron for the quarter ended Dec. 31: *Trenton*—Villefranche, Gibraltar, Barcelona; *Enterprise*—Villefranche, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Tripoli, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beirut, Smyrna, Constantinople; *Quinnebaug*—Villefranche, Leghorn, Spezia, Genoa; *Wyoming*—Villefranche, Algiers, Mostaganhem, Malaga, Gibraltar, Tangier, Cadiz, Almeria, Carthage, Alicante, Valencia, Tarragona.

The *Vallejo Chronicle*, Jan. 31, says: Naval Constructor George W. Much is still on the Asiatic coast, superintending the repairs of our men-of-war in those waters. It will be full three months before he returns to this coast. The steamer *Ashuelot* has already been repaired, and the *Monocacy* will be the next ship to be repaired. It has been found necessary to send to England for the plates to repair her with, as none could be found in Yokohama or Hong Kong. An English firm have the contract of repairing the ships, and Constructor Much is having supervision over the work.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs gave a hearing Feb. 11 to persons affected by the recommendations of the Board of Rear-Admirals of the Navy, appointed under an act of Congress of February, 1879, to determine the question of certain promotions in the Navy. In 1896, certain promotions in the Navy were made by selection. The board recommended that Capt. Henry Erben be restored to his original place on the list, and that Commander Henry Glass and Lieut. Commanders J. H. Sands and C. D. Sigbee be restored to their former relative positions on the Navy list. No objection has been made in the case of Capt. Erben, but in the case of the other three officers the justice of the findings of the board in their favor has been disputed by many of their former classmates, and serious objections have been raised by other officers to the confirmation of the report of the board in their favor. The hearing before the committee Wednesday was upon this subject, and occupied nearly the entire time from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Both sides were represented by counsel, and the discussions upon the merits of the cases were at times quite spirited. The committee will consider the matter and report to the House at an early day.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHERN, attached to the League Island naval station, has forwarded, in response to a direction of the Secretary of the Navy to submit plans for an unarmored cruiser of 3,500 tons displacement, a model of such a vessel to Washington, and if it is agreed upon, a man-of-war will be built from it of these dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 260 feet; extreme length, 298 feet; beam, 46 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet; mean draft above base, 18½ feet; area of mean lead-line in square feet, 9,320; estimated speed, 14 knots; engines—two low-pressure, cylinders, diameter, 78 inches; one high, 58½ inches; propeller in diameter, 10 feet 3 inches; boilers—8 cylindrical, 12 feet diameter, 10 feet 3 inches in length; 24 furnaces; grate surface, 504 square feet. He provides for an armament of 145-ton breech-loading broadside pivots on gun-deck, and on spar-deck two 12-ton breech-loading pivots, four 2½-ton broadside pivots, and four Gatling guns. At League Island the steam corvette *Junia* is being repaired, the monitor *Miantonomah* is being rebuilt at Chester, the *Terror* at Cramps, the *Puritan* at Chester, and Harlan and Hollingsworth are getting in readiness for sea another iron-clad at Wilmington. —Philadelphia Telegraph.

M. QUAD writes from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the *Detroit Free Press*: Wandering here and there I came upon a marine pacing up and down a lonely wharf. There was no ship in the slip, no buildings behind him, and yet the planks were chafed with his walking.

"Are you on duty here?" I asked.

"Yes."

"Can I pass?"

"Yes."

"Can anybody pass here?"

"Yes."

"Are you guarding a ship?"

"No."

"Officers' quarters?"

"No."

"Storehouses?"

"No."

"Then what is the object of placing a sentry here?"

"I don't know."

"Ever had any instructions?"

"No."

"Well, you go ahead and walk. If you should stop walking for two minutes on this cold December day, do you know what would happen?"

"No."

"Well, the War Department would get such a set back that the shock would be felt all over Europe."

"Yes."

And he looked anxiously around and resumed his monotonous pace.

A man who imagines the marines to be under the jurisdiction of the War Department must naturally be expected to know a good deal more about the management of the Navy-yard than the officers in command.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Captain James H. Gillis, to be ready to command the *Lackawanna*.

Master Albert Mertz, to the *New Hampshire*.

Chaplain D. McLaren, to the Navy-yard, League Island.

Carpenter James Burke, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Carpenter H. R. Philbrick, to Station at New London.

Carpenter P. S. Craig, to the Navy-yard at Washington.

FEBRUARY 9.—Chief Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, as member of the Board of Examining Engineers at Philadelphia, February 12.

Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 20th February.

FEBRUARY 11.—Chaplain Henry H. Clark, to the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st March.

FEBRUARY 12.—Master Oren E. Lasher, to the receiving ship *Franklin*.

Ensign Chas. B. T. Moore, to the receiving ship *Franklin* on the 3d March.

Cadet Engineer Henry H. Stivers, to duty connected with the Experimental Board at New York.

#### DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, from the Navy-yard, New York, and wait orders.

Carpenter A. O. Goodale, from New London, and wait orders.

Master W. A. Marshall, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Chaplain E. C. Bittinger, from the Navy-yard at League Island, and wait orders.

FEBRUARY 9.—Passed Assistant Paymaster S. Denison Hurlbut has reported his return home, having been detached from duty as naval storekeeper at Honolulu on the 20th December last, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

Chief Engineer H. B. Nones, from duty as a member of the Board of Examining Engineers on the 12th February and ordered to Norfolk, Va., on the 17th February for duty connected with the U. S. steamer *Galena*.

Chief Engineer Elbridge Lawton, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 20th February, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 10.—Commander Robert Boyd, from the command of the *Ranger*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall, Masters Joel A. Barber, Herman F. Fickelohm, Henry W. Schaefer and Geo. A. Calhoun; Ensigns Bernard O. Scott, George E. Hutter and Alfred Reynolds; Passed Assistant Surgeon Homer L. Law, Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter, Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Bailie, and Boatswain Peter Johnson, from the *Ranger*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon Frank C. Dale has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Pensacola*, Pacific Station, on the 15th January last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Z. T. Brown, from the *Ranger*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, from duty on the Experimental Board, Navy-yard, New York, and from special duty connected with the *Alarm*, on the 12th February and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Baird, from the *Vandalia* on the 12th February, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

FEBRUARY 12.—Commander George W. Coffin, from the command of the Coast Survey Steamer *Hassler*, on reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Henry E. Nichols, from duty at the Coast Survey Office, and ordered to command the Coast Survey Steamer *Hassler*.

Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

#### DELAY REPORTING.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Dorr has been authorized to delay reporting for duty on board the receiving ship *Colorado* until February 17.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Ensign H. Hatchins for four months from March 1 next.

To Assistant Paymaster T. D. Hoxsey for four months from February 10, with permission to leave the United States.

#### NOMINATED.

Assistant Paymaster Roah Frazer to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from October 27, 1879.

#### CONFIRMED.

Surgeon Michael Bradley to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from December 6, 1879, vice Medical Inspector King, retired.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson to be a Surgeon in the Navy from December 6, 1879, vice Bradley, promoted.

#### COMMISSIONED.

Captain Clark H. Wells to be a Commodore in the Navy from January 22, 1880, vice Commodore Blake, deceased.

Commander Edward P. McCrea to be a Captain in the Navy from January 22, 1880, vice Commodore Wells, promoted.

Lieutenant-Commander Allan D. Brown to be a Commander in the Navy from January 22, 1880, vice Commander McCrea, promoted.

Lieutenant John S. Newell to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from January 22, 1880, vice Lieutenant-Commander Commander Brown, promoted.

Master John D. Keeler to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from January 22, 1880, vice Lieutenant Newell, promoted.

Ensign Reginald F. Nicholson to be a Master in the Navy from January 22, 1880, vice Master Keeler, promoted.

Ensign Walter C. Cowles to be a Master in the Navy from August 2, 1879.

Midshipman William Braunesreuther to be an Ensign in the Navy from January 22, 1880, vice Ensign Nicholson, promoted.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross has been advanced eight numbers in his present grade, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore.

### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Feb. 11, 1880: William Hughlette, armorer, September 7, 1879, U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, at sea. Horace Wilbur Washburn, sergeant marines, January 27, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

### MARINE CORPS.

#### RESIGNED.

Second Lieutenant Jas. D. Hervilly, to take effect May 1, 1880, and leave of absence granted him until that date.

### U. S. S. "ADAMS"—OUTWARD BOUND.

#### (AN ACROSTIC.)

A way, away, where the whispering breeze,  
D rones athwart the summer seas,  
A nd sun and ship the long day through  
M ove gently in their fields of blue—  
S oftly in their fields of blue.

A way, away, where tempests sweep  
D arkly over the heaving deep,  
A nd ocean-voices in the blast  
M oan around each rocking mast—  
S adly around each straining mast.

A way, away, where bright stars glow  
D ownward on the foam below—  
A holy time when silently  
M oonbeams slumber on the sea—  
S weetly on the sleeping sea.

A way, away, where the fluid light  
D arts wildly through a stormy night,  
A rial batteries thunder loud,  
M artial mutterings of the cloud—  
S torm artillery of the cloud.

A way, away, perhaps away,  
D own where the lost ones deeply lay,  
A mid the pearls each sunken head  
M olds, till "seas give up their dead"—  
S urrender up their buried dead.

TOM GREGORY.

U. S. S. "ADAMS," M. L. Cal., Feb. 3, 1880.

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NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association several new members were admitted. After investigation, the case of the member who had returned his certificate, having discovered that at the time he applied he must have had the germs of a disease which since then had appeared, the Board decided that as the application was in good faith the certificate of membership could not be received. Copies of the new by-laws are now in the hands of Lieut. Low, New York; Commander Cooke, San Francisco; Lieut. Nickels, Boston; Paymaster Smith, Norfolk; Paymaster Harris, U. S. S. *Swadara*, Asiatic Station; Commander Schoonmaker, U. S. S. *Nipisic*; Lieut. Moore, U. S. S. *Constitution*; Dr. Rixie, U. S. S. *Tallapoosa*; P. A. Engineer Robinson, Annapolis, from whom they can be obtained. T. DIX BOLLES, Secretary N. M. A. A.

OUR NAVAL DRESS PARADE IN CHINA.—From the North-China Daily News, published at Shanghai, "Nov. 29, 1879—10th Moon, 16th Day—5th year of H. I. M. Kwang-Sue," we condense for our readers the following description of a very enjoyable and creditable affair: "Yesterday the United States Navy had a parade on the Racecourse, which reflected credit alike on the officers and men. The men of the *Alert* did not take part in the parade, and there was only a small detachment of blue-jackets present from the *Ashuelot*, who were drafted among those from the *Richmond* and *Monocacy*. Altogether about 240 blue-jackets and marines, exclusive of officers, were landed opposite the United States Consulate-General between one and two o'clock, together with the splendid band of the *Richmond*, consisting of sixteen members, under the conductorship of Bandmaster Meyrelles. They were formed into seven companies, two of marines and five of blue-jackets. Lieut.-Commander Clark, of the *Richmond*, was in command; Master H. McCrea, of the *Richmond*, performed the duties of adjutant, while the seven companies were in charge of the following officers: Capt. J. H. Higbee, Lieut. Dickson, Patch, Stevens, and Clay, of the *Richmond*, and Lieut. Buckingham and Colahan, of the *Monocacy*. After a few preliminary movements, the force, headed by the band, marched off in column of fours up the Bund and Maloo for the Racecourse, presenting a sight not seen in Shanghai for many years. They are a fine body of men, well trained and efficient in their duties. Both sides of the street were lined with sight-seers, and the scenes presented in the Maloo of carriages, jinrikshas, and jostling natives, greatly resembled that of the Derby or Epsom Day. Arriving at the Racecourse the force was first put through company drill, and then the marines were marched off to the front of the Grand Stand for skirmishing. Subsequently the whole were drawn up in line and had rifle or manual exercise in which the men showed much smartness and precision; then there was some more skirmishing, company, and battalion drill, after which they were drawn up for dress parade and marched passed in review order; forming again into column of fours and marching off the ground, returning by the same route to the Bund. The dress parade and march past were imposing sights, while the manual exercise was done with a smartness and precision that showed efficient training, and must really have been a treat to the local volunteers who were present. On the return march to the Bund the Maloo was even more crowded. Reaching the Bund the column was drawn up in line and the number of foreign spectators largely increased, and high encomiums were everywhere expressed at the appearance of the men, the lion's share of attention being devoted to the marines. The blue-jackets belonging to the *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot* marched down the Bund to the United States Consulate, where they embarked in boats for their respective ships, while the men from the *Richmond* embarked from the Kiukiang Road Jetty. This is the first general parade by those who took part in it since the vessels have been in commission, and undoubtedly it reflected credit on all concerned, and afforded, as we said at the outset, a pleasant afternoon's enjoyment to a large section of the community, as well as an ocular demonstration to the Chinese that foreigners have not to depend merely on our shore defenses for protection in case of necessity."

The pilots in New York Harbor are said to earn an average income of \$4,000 a year. It costs more to bring a large steamer across Sandy Hook Bar than to hire the captain for the remainder of the voyage.

A military telegraph repair station has been established at the Coal Banks, Montana.



## THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

No legislation affecting either branch of the military service has been perfected in the Senate the past week. The Senate passed on Wednesday, without reference to the Military Committee, S. 1255, introduced by Mr. Burnside, appropriating \$1,000 for the removal of the remains of Major-General George Sykes, U. S. Army, from Fort Brown, Texas, to West Point, N. Y. Notice was given, however, that a motion would be made to reconsider the bill.

On February 11, Senator Conkling presented in the Senate the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in favor of increased appropriations for the fortifications of New York Harbor, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following bills have been reported from the Senate Committees without amendment:

By Mr. Ferry, February 5, from the Committee on Naval Affairs (S. No. 48) for promoting efficiency of the corps of chaplains of the U. S. Navy. It limits appointments to ministers between the ages of 25 and 35, of good standing and proper credentials, and of at least one year's service as a pastor. There are to be 20 chaplains, 4 to have the relative rank of captain, 8 commander, and the others lieutenant commander. The paragraph of sec. 1556, R. S., which relates to chaplains is repealed, and that relating to surgeons, paymasters, chief engineers, and chaplains ranking with paymasters, altered to give them for first five years' service \$2,800 at sea, \$2,400 on shore, and \$2,000 on leave or waiting orders; \$3,200, \$2,800, \$2,400, for second five years' service; \$3,500, \$3,200, \$2,600, third five years; \$3,700, \$3,600, and \$2,800, for fourth five, and \$4,200, \$4,000, and \$3,000, after twenty years' service.

February 9 (S. No. 533), for the relief of Charles W. Abbott, a pay director, and W. W. Barry, a passed assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy.

The Naval Committee, February 11, reported adversely upon the bill to authorize the payment of prize money to the captors of the *Nevo Era*, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The bill (S. 522) to extend the provisions of section 4631 or title 56, "Prize," of the Revised Statutes, and of the act of June 8, 1874, in relation to prize-money to all fleet officers, reported with amendments.

Mr. Cameron, of the Military Committee, reported a bill (S. 1256) to authorize the Secretary of War to improve and repair the Millan wagon road between Forts Missoula and Coeur d'Alene.

Mr. Gordon, February 9, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill (S. 495) to re-instate Thos. H. Lawrence as a 3d lieutenant in the U. S. Revenue Marine.

The following bills were introduced and reported to Committee on Military Affairs:

A report of the Chief of Ordnance showing the number and weight and the value per pound of condemned cannon which have been donated by act of Congress since January, 1865. S. 773, by Mr. Saunders, making appropriations for a military wagon road from Niobrara, in Knox County, Nebraska, via the Military post recently located near the mouth of the Minnecadusa, to Fort Robinson, in said State. On motion of Mr. Kernan, the petition of Chas. L. Denman, late 1st lieutenant Mounted Riflemen, U. S. Army, to be restored to the Army and placed on the retired list, was taken from the files of the Senate and referred to this Committee.

Naval Committee.—S. 1263, by Mr. McPherson, to regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps.

Committee on Claims.—Report of 1st Lieutenant Thos. H. Bradley, 21st Infantry, examiner of claims, giving the views of the War Department upon the legislation proposed in the bill (S. 1023) in relation to the claims of States against the U. S.

Committee on Commerce.—Reports from engineer officers as follows:

J. W. Macomb, Corps of Engineers, of an examination made of the north bank of the Susquehanna River, from the New York boundary to Nanticoke Dam, Luzerne Co. Lieut. G. H. Mendell upon the examination and survey of Petulama Creek, California. Capt. C. B. Phillips of surveys and examinations of inland water routes from the harbor of Norfolk, Va., to the Atlantic Ocean, south of Cape Hatteras. Col. John Newton, of surveys of a ship canal across Bergen Neck, in Hudson Co., N. J.; Chesapeake Creek, N. J.; South River, N. J., between Raritan and Old Bridge, and Newtown Creek, to the mouth of East River, New York. Capt. G. J. Lydecker, of the result of a survey of the outlet to Wolf Lake, Ind. Survey made of the Arkansas River in the vicinity of Pine Bluffs, together with the plan and estimates of the cost of the improvements of the river in that locality. Major W. P. Craighill of examinations and surveys of the Shenandoah River, Va., and West Va.; of Trade Haven Creek, Md.; of Choptank River, Va., and of Secretary's Creek, Md.

Committee on Pensions.—Memorial of Rebecca Reynolds, widow of Wm. Reynolds, late rear admiral in the U. S. Navy, for a pension of \$50 per month. S. 1247, by Mr. White, for the relief of Rebecca T. Scott, widow of the late Major John B. Scott, 3d Artillery, U. S. Army. S. 1249, to amend an act entitled, "An act granting a pension to Sophia Crooke Taylor, widow."

Committee on Printing.—S. R. 76, by Mr. Call, directing that 10,000 copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion be printed.

Committee on Library.—S. 1259, by Mr. Groome, to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major-General the Baron De Kalb. S. 1262, by Mr. Allison, to pay Fisk Mills for the plaster model of Gen. Rawlins from the face of the deceased.

Committee on Judiciary.—S. 1261, by Mr. Eaton, for the relief of Cyrus C. Clarke, late paymaster in the Army. Petition of James H. Morrison, praying to be reinstated in the U. S. Navy as passed assistant engineer on the retired list.

Committee on Appropriations.—Mr. Whyte, February 5, from Committee on Printing, bill asking appropri-

tion of \$6,500 to defray expenses of printing and binding the catalogue of the Surgeon-General's office.

In March, 1879, an act was approved placing Lewis Leffman, ordnance sergeant, on the retired list, with full pay and allowances after forty years' continuous service as such ordnance sergeant, and fifty-three years' service in the Army; and in view of this precedent, as well as the long and faithful services of Sergeant Gaines, the Senate Military Committee recommend the passage of the bill for his retirement.

The Senate Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1046) granting a pension to the widow of Major Thomas T. Thornburgh, report that they do not know any good reason why such increase shall be made in this particular case. There are to-day on the pension rolls many widows of officers of the same rank held by Major Thornburgh, and they cannot see why, if an increase of pension be granted in this case, it shall not be granted in all such cases. They therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

S. 592, a bill for the relief of Redmond Tully has been reported from Senate Military Committee and amended as follows: *Be it enacted, etc.*, that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate Redmond Tully, late first lieutenant 12th United States Infantry, as first lieutenant in the United States Infantry, to take effect from his nomination and confirmation under this act, and that he shall be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in such grade in the infantry arm of the service; *Provided*, That no pay or allowances on account of previous rank or services be allowed or paid to the said Tully: *And provided further*, That all laws prohibiting appointments in the Army in such cases be, and they are hereby, suspended so far, and so far only, as to the nomination of said Tully.

S. 965 was reported from the Senate Military Committee Feb. 3d, amended to read as follows, the preamble remaining unchanged:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Captain D. T. Kirby to a captaincy in the infantry arm of the service, to be assigned to the first vacancy in that arm of the service, to take rank from date of confirmation by the Senate: *Provided*, That no pay or allowance shall be paid to said D. T. Kirby, from date of dismissal from the United States service, for time from that date up to his reappointment under this act.

S. 1165, gives Lewis Johnson and Co. \$443.10 with interest at 10 per cent. per annum since Sept. 9, 1861, to reimburse them for a draft drawn on them by B. F. Gallagher, a Paymaster U. S. N., which payment was stopped by the Secretary of the Navy.

S. 1206 is as follows: *Be it enacted, etc.*, that Medical Director John Thornley, United States Navy, be considered as having been retired from active service as a surgeon, and placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy June 1, 1861, on account of physical incapacity originating in the line of duty; and that the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to allow him the rate of retired pay of the grade in which he was retired, prescribed by section 1588, Revised Statutes, for officers so retired; and the said accounting officers are hereby further authorized and directed, in adjusting the account of the said John Thornley, to allow and pay to him the difference between the pay he has been allowed as a surgeon on the retired list since the passage of the act approved March 3d, 1873 (section 1588, Revised Statutes), and that to which he is entitled under that act as having been retired as a surgeon for incapacity originating in the line of duty, said sum to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. (The preamble recites that his retirement in consequence of physical disability not originating in the line of duty was based on insufficient evidence, as his disability did originate in the line of duty.) The Senate Naval Committee report that this fact is established by evidence presented by Dr. Thornley since his retirement by the retiring board. The Secretary of the Navy further says that, "having been retired upon insufficient evidence as to the origin of his disability, he is of opinion that Dr. Thornley's claim is just, and deserving of favorable action of Congress." In consideration of the above facts, the committee report favorably on Dr. Thornley's petition.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dibrell, of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back favorably, H. R. 2806, for the relief of J. H. Dellard; also as a substitute for House Bill 312, for the relief of Capt. J. Scott Payne, 5th U. S. Cavalry, a bill (H. R. 4413) with the same title. Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

The following bills have been introduced and referred:

Military Committee.—H. R. 201, appointing Brig. Gen. A. P. Martin a manager of the National Home; H. R. 3673, by Mr. Upton, for the relief of Paymaster C. M. Terrill, U. S. Army; H. R. 4299, by Mr. Kimmel, to authorize the restoration of Henry W. Jones, U. S. Army, retired, to rank of major and quartermaster in the Army; H. R. 4330, by Mr. Knott, to regulate traders at the Military posts of the U. S.; H. R. 4351, by Mr. Ainslie, and H. R. 4325, by Mr. Ainslie, for the relief of the citizens of Idaho and Washington Territories who served in the war with the Nez Percé and the Bannock Indians; H. R. 4405, by Mr. Ellis, to regulate the method of purchasing tobacco for the use of the Army; H. R. 4407, by Mr. Gibson, to allow the occupation of the barracks and grounds at Baton Rouge to university of Louisiana, so long as the same are not needed by the Government; H. R. 4409, by Mr. McCook, to regulate the appointment, assignment, and duties of chaplains in the Army (for information concerning this bill see a letter published elsewhere); H. R. 4413, by Mr. White, to amend section 2305, Rev. Stat., which allows certificates to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, to be deducted from the time required to perfect title to a homestead; H. R. 4415, by Mr. White, to reduce and reorganize the Army of the U. S. (for full particulars concerning this bill see another part of

JOURNAL); H. R. 4416, by Mr. Hawley, to authorize the President to appoint Captain J. S. Payne, 5th U. S. Cavalry, a major in the adjutant general's office; H. R. 4418, by Mr. Ryan, in relation to acting assistant surgeons of the U. S. Army. Letters from Secretary of War transmitting petition of Ordnance Sergeant Stanislaus Jordan, U. S. Army, to be placed on the retired list.

Naval Committee.—H. R. 4298, by Mr. Ward, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to designate a vessel of the U. S. to carry free of charge contributions for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland; H. R. 4266, by Mr. Talbot, for the relief of Samuel Chase Barney; H. H. 4354, by Mr. Whitthorne, to provide for the trial and dismissal of certain officers of the Navy who fail of promotion on account of misconduct or immoral character.

H. R. 4246, to purchase Troye's equestrian picture of General Winfield Scott, and H. R. 4286, to pay Henry K. Brown for the construction of an equestrian statue of Scott in the city of Washington; H. R. 4259, to carry into effect the finding of the Army board, convened under special order No. 238, Department of Washington, dated Sept. 13, 1864, and for other purposes (this order directed an assessment of damages to property in the vicinity of Washington during "the recent raid.") Letter from Secretary of War transmitting an estimate for company quarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Committee on Public Lands.—H. R. 4372, by Mr. Clardy, granting the Saint Louis arsenal grounds to the city of St. Louis for the use of the public as a place of resort.

Committee on Printing.—Resolution: That 5,000 extra copies of the report of the survey of the Mississippi, Saint Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin Rivers, with the accompanying maps, be printed in document form.

Committee on Judiciary.—H. R. 411, by Mr. Speer, to prevent general legislation by means of the appropriation bills.

Committee on Yorktown Celebration.—H. R. 205, by Mr. Evens, to furnish a bronze statue of General Daniel Morgan to the Cowpens Centennial Committee of Spartanburg, S. C.

The following is the text of the Fortification bill, H. R. 2787, as it passed the House Dec. 12 and went to the Senate: An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and for other purposes. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sum of \$150,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; also, the following for the armament of fortifications, namely: For the armament of sea coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for machine guns, including the conversion of smooth-bore cannon into rifles, and the manufacture of four improved breech-loading twelve inch rifled guns \$400,000. For torpedoes for harbor defences, and the preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defence, and for instruction of engineer battalion in their preparation and application, \$50,000; *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channels and fairways of harbors. The amount for armament has been increased by the Senate Committee to \$500,000 and the bill is now before the Senate.

Following is the text of S. 1210 (referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs) for the relief of certain officers of the Navy: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in conformity with and to carry into effect the recommendations and conclusions of the board of officers organized in pursuance of a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of Bushrod B. Taylor and other naval officers," approved February 5, 1879, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to promote Commodore Timothy A. Hunt to be rear-admiral on the retired list, when a vacancy occurs in said grade in conformity with sections 1460 and 1461 of the Revised Statutes; to restore Capt. Henry Erben to his original position on the active list of the Navy next below Capt. George Brown; to restore Commander Henry Glass to his original position on the active list of the Navy next below Commander Edwin M. Sheppard; to promote Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sands to be commander, and restore him to his original position on the active list of the Navy next below Commander Charles McGregor; to promote Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigbee to be commander, and restore him to his original position on the active list of the Navy next below Commander Robley D. Evans. Section 2. That any increase in the number of commanders on the active list of the Navy, caused by the promotions authorized by this act, shall be in excess of the number now allowed by law in said grade: *Provided*, nevertheless, That no further promotions to fill vacancies in the said grade shall hereafter be made until the same shall be reduced to the number now authorized by law.

S. 1217 is as follows: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to restore Major Henry W. Jones, United States Army, retired, to the rank of major and quartermaster on the active list of the Army, to date from the 2d of July, 1879.

In a letter to the London *Times*, with reference to the manganese bronze torpedo boat recently arrived at Portsmouth from the Thames, Mr. P. M. Parsons says that the thickness of the plates forming the skin of this boat was little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to about 1-16 inch. The plates are not quite so stiff as steel plates of the same thickness, but this occurred simply because in the contract no stipulation was made as to stiffness. The plates were supplied under the condition that they should stand the Admiralty test for steel plates—viz., a tensile strength of from 26 to 31 tons per square inch, with an elongation of not less than 20 per cent before breaking, and to bend cold to a radius twice the thickness of the plate. This test the plates stood perfectly, those taken haphazard and tested by the Admiralty Inspector giving between 29 and 30 tons breaking strain, with an elongation from 25 to 35 per cent., and bending round cold to half the radius stipulated.



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Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;

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don; in New York for forty years), 41 Union Square, New York.

WITH reference to the case of Major Reno, we learn  
that he telegraphed for permission to resign in case his  
sentence was one of dismissal, and he was notified that  
his resignation would be accepted. His counsel in  
Washington, however, advised him not to resign in  
view of the fact that Gen. Terry did not approve of the  
finding of conduct unbecoming officer and gentleman.  
There the matter stands now, and his counsel expects  
a mitigation of the sentence. The result is doubtful.

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**OUR NAVY.**

An officer of the Navy sends us a slip from the daily  
press, in which the complaint is made that while our  
Navy register now catalogues chiefly a collection of old  
hulks, the officers "seem to be decaying with the ships;"  
that they have "no organization for the purpose of im-  
proving the Navy," and are "doing nothing, or merely  
appearing to be doing something."

We do not think this expression of opinion to be at  
all a rare one; it is, unfortunately, more common than  
it should be; the tone of Congressional speakers often  
echoes it; and as it is based on ignorance rather than  
ill-will, we are very glad of the opportunity to remove  
the misapprehension, so far as we are able.

We suppose, to start with, that nobody expects naval  
officers to put their hands in their pockets and pull out  
the money to build ships with. That they can hardly  
do. But they can show what ought to be done, and the  
files of the Navy Department as well as the pigeon-holes  
of Congressional committees bear witness that they have  
never failed for the past ten years to point out to Congress  
the great needs of the Navy. But they have, practi-  
cally, to take such ships as are given them. It was only  
the other day that we had occasion to call attention to  
three valuable papers which had just been issued on the  
needs of the Navy, and its proper system of mainte-  
nance. Two of these were papers read before the Naval  
Institute by Chief Engineer ASTON and Naval Con-  
structor POOK, while a third was Commodore RAN-  
SOM's article on the "Naval Policy of the United  
States." The very mention of the Naval Institute leads  
us to say that scores of valuable contributions to modern  
naval science have there appeared, while the columns of  
the JOURNAL, before the day of naval institutes, as well  
as since their day, have borne still more cogent testimony  
to the intellectual activity, as well as the professional en-  
thusiasm of the Navy. We might mention the volumes  
and treatises published by FOXHALL PARKER, KING,  
LUCE, SIMPSON, MEADE, RANSOM, T. B. M. MASON, and  
scores of other naval officers. We find some of the best  
treatises on modern naval hygiene coming from the  
medical staff of the Navy. Who, if not our naval of-  
ficers—our SELERIDGES, SHUFELDT, LULLS, COLLINGS,  
MENOCALS, AMMENS—have made the actual explora-  
tions or studied and arranged the systems of construc-  
tions for an interoceanic canal? We find them now  
laying out charts for the safe navigation of the Amazon  
and Madeira; now adding most important contributions  
to the stock of deep-sea soundings; now making known  
the lessons of the iron-clad battles between Peru and  
Chili; now visiting and reporting on the commercial  
colonies and future possibilities of South Africa; now  
establishing a naval station and forwarding the commer-  
cial interests in our one Pacific foothold at Samoa; now  
furnishing charts to navigators; now conducting the  
lowering and shipment of the Egyptian obelisk; now  
protecting the far-off territory of Alaska, and saving  
with a single vessel the expense of a battalion or a reg-  
iment; now making astronomical observations and cal-  
culations of high importance; now practising modern  
squadron tactics; now improving the drill of training  
ships; now representing the flag of the United States  
with honor and credit on foreign coasts; now attracting

universal praise as the guard of American exhibits at a  
Paris world's fair; now conducting coastwise surveys;  
now protecting American fishermen in Canadian waters;  
now guarding the rights of American citizens in Cuban  
waters; now starting quickly to the rescue on rumors  
or fears of complications along the Rio Grande; and at all  
times furnishing—even with a crippled force—at least  
the only protection which our commerce has in foreign  
waters, and our chief reliance for defence on four thou-  
sand miles of sea-coast at home.

We find that of late years the Naval Academy has  
made extraordinary advances both in the extent and  
thoroughness of its course, so that it has become a  
school unequalled of its kind among the world's schools.  
The Naval College of Greenwich is certainly behind it,  
as are the French and German schools. The education  
of naval officers in this country has been taken as a  
model by all the greater powers abroad, and is still so  
acknowledged. This has given us a body of men equal  
to carrying out intelligently the details of any duty that  
may fall to them. The many thorough surveys of the  
canal routes of the Isthmus of Panama, the various run-  
ning of lines of deep-sea soundings, the observations of  
the late transit of Venus, are instances of what they  
have been called upon to do. The Navy furnishes  
nearly all connected with the coast survey, the work of  
which is a model of its kind. The light-house system  
is under it in connection with the engineers of the Army,  
the latter having charge of the building and repairing of  
light-houses, and of the buoying of rivers. On the  
Western rivers, the Navy has entire control of this sys-  
tem. Such advances are making at all times in ordnance  
as the limited means will permit. Hydrographic work  
abroad is being continually carried on. The Nautical  
Almanac and the Naval Observatory employ other of-  
ficers. Until within a few years all the European pow-  
ers have been far ahead of us in the character and train-  
ing of their seamen. We now have organized a system  
by which we hope to supply the entire demands of the  
Service with American boys educated and trained in  
our training ships, and equalling in every respect the  
admirably trained men of England and France. Our  
torpedo school is equal to any in foreign countries, to  
say the least.

We thus hastily mention points for consideration—we  
only suggest; to elaborate as they should be the subjects  
touched upon would require many pages. But we  
think it will be conceded that those people who fancy  
that the Navy is doing nothing, speak hastily from  
want of knowledge, and that they only need to know  
the facts in order to give their praise to a service which,  
despite its gradual weakening and neglect in point of  
ships to command, has preserved its corps pride, its  
morale and its cohesion, in a manner worthy of admi-  
ration.

**MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE SYKES.**

An officer of sterling merit and great integrity, one  
who was every inch a soldier, has just been taken by  
death from a high grade in our little Army. Col. and  
Bvt. Major-Gen. George Sykes, commanding the 20th  
Infantry, died Feb. 9, at Fort Brown, Texas, his regi-  
mental headquarters during the past two years. Taken  
away thus at the post of duty, on the frontier, in the  
midst of an active military career, in his sixtieth year,  
Gen. Sykes leaves a record of nearly forty years of ser-  
vice, marked by the best qualities of the soldier, and  
enviable for its solid uses to the country on many a field  
of battle. He had suffered for many months from a  
cancer in the face, one of the most distressing maladies  
that ever falls to the lot of a human being. From the  
incipiency of the disease the General and his friends re-  
cognized that there was no hope of his recovery, but his  
sufferings were borne with the heroism which had char-  
acterized his whole life in the Army, and he left the  
world without leaving behind him a single person who  
has any other feeling for him than that of respect and  
admiration.

Gen. Sykes was born at Dover, Delaware, Oct. 9,  
1822, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy  
from Maryland in 1838. He was graduated in 1843 and  
was appointed a brevet 2d lieutenant in the 3d Infantry,  
and he remained in this regiment, serving successively  
in the Florida war, in garrison duty, in the Mexican war,  
and in Indian frontier duty in New Mexico, rising  
through the grades until his promotion to a majority in  
the 14th Infantry at the outbreak of the Rebellion in  
1861. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Infantry  
in 1863, and colonel of the 20th Infantry in 1868. He  
served in the 3d Infantry during the whole of the Mex-  
ican war, and he was present at the battle of Monterey,  
and at all of those on Gen. Scott's line, and he received  
brevets for gallant conduct in every grade in the Army  
up to major-general. He was of an extremely modest  
and retiring nature, but in matters of duty he was firm



and positive in his actions; strong in his affections, and not given to unbecoming prejudices. His history is written in that of the command of the regular brigade, and in the other commands which he held in the Army of the Potomac. No man ever served his country more faithfully or intelligently, and he will be sincerely regretted by all who have ever served with him; but in view of the terrible sufferings occasioned by disease and domestic afflictions, his friends recognize that he has been a gainer by passing with clean hands to the presence of the Almighty.

Gen. Sykes leaves several children, and in his last moments he was attended by his sister, Mrs. Read, and Mrs. Robinson, his sister-in-law. In nearly forty years of faithful service he had never been able to accumulate any fortune, and he did not die possessed of sufficient funds to meet the expenses necessary for the transportation of his body to the North. General Burnside was thoughtful enough to introduce a bill in the Senate appropriating one thousand dollars for the purpose of transporting the remains to West Point, and for the necessary funeral expenses. It is gratifying to note that the bill passed the Senate immediately, and without discussion. The account of the great Belisarius begging his bread in total blindness is scarcely more touching than this.

Mr. Burnside, in speaking upon the bill, said: "We have the news this morning by telegraph of the death of Gen. Sykes, and I have a long telegram from his brother officers stating their wish in reference to the disposition of his body. Of my own knowledge this officer, who was a gallant soldier, who served during the Mexican war and during the late war, accumulated nothing from which this transportation can be paid. It was his desire that his body should be buried at West Point, and at Fort Brown there are no facilities for keeping the body for any great length of time, and it will have to be interred there unless arrangements can be made at once to transport his body to its final resting place, which he desired to be at West Point. I think it is a debt we owe."

#### THE SHERMAN-BOYNTON AFFAIR.

The proposal of Mr. BOYNTON, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, to have Gen. SHERMAN tried by Court-martial for alleged slanderous words, seems to us simply preposterous. Mr. BOYNTON's statement of the facts in the case will be found sufficiently set forth in the documents on the subject published in the JOURNAL of last week. It is hardly to be assumed that he has any expectation of seeing Gen. SHERMAN Court-martialled, and it is not apparent what he expects to accomplish by publishing to the country the fact that the General of the Army has so very uncomplimentary an opinion of him. In the "good old time" Gen. SHERMAN would have been called to account, if at all, somewhere besides before a Court-martial or in a civil court; but we have refined our methods, if we have not improved our language. What Gen. SHERMAN said about Mr. BOYNTON was said deliberately, and he is, no doubt, greatly obliged to the subject of his criticism for spreading so widely the information that he holds him in disesteem. Whether it is wise for his antagonist to do so is another matter. Military men, at least, will not dispute the natural right of any man to use uncomplimentary language about another, so long as he is willing to accept the responsibility for what he says, and certainly Gen. SHERMAN has shown no disposition to escape responsibility.

In any case, a Court-martial is not the tribunal to which Mr. BOYNTON should appeal, and he will find it difficult to make any one believe that his real reason for not resorting to the ordinary tribunal is one of clemency towards Gen. SHERMAN and of respect for his official position—a clemency which Gen. SHERMAN would be one of the last men in the world to ask. We do not understand that Courts-martial are established for any such purpose as is here indicated. Admitting, since Gen. SHERMAN's office expires, by law with his own occupancy of it, that it would be practicable to give him a court of junior officers, none of whom would profit by any penalty inflicted on him, yet, it is evident that these officers should be of rank as near to his own as possible. Thus the leading officers of the Army are to be called away from their ordinary duties to investigate a charge not at all connected with Gen. SHERMAN's duties as an officer of the Army. It is difficult to see where such a precedent would end. We are not disposed, be it understood, to treat this matter flippantly or to underrate the character of Mr. BOYNTON's complaint. But as a former volunteer officer himself, (for Gen. BOYNTON served as major and lieutenant-colonel of the 35th Ohio Volunteers, was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Chickamauga, and was wounded in the storming of Missionary Ridge), he must know that such a complaint as he brings is not the pro-

per subject of treatment by a Court-martial. Had a physician, for example, been the author of the alleged defamatory words, Mr. BOYNTON would not feel himself authorized to first apply for redress to the County Association of Physicians, or other medical body to which the particular physician belonged. Plainly the alleged offence would be not committed in a medical capacity, but in that man-to-man capacity of which the laws of the land take cognizance.

Mr. BOYNTON's specifications under his charge allege that Gen. SHERMAN "did violate the criminal laws of the district in which he is stationed, to wit, the laws defining and punishing the crime of slander." But this is a matter not to be determined by a Court-martial, in advance of adjudication by a civil court, whose office it is to interpret the laws of the district in which he is stationed.

#### THE THUNDERER EXPLOSION.

ONE year and one month after the terrible *Thunderer* calamity in the Sea of Marmora, a key to the mystery was found. The disaster itself may be briefly described. At target practice, Jan. 2, 1879, all four of the guns, in the *Thunderer's* two turrets, were simultaneously fired by electricity. In the aft turret were 35-ton guns; in the forward turret 38-ton guns—the former were worked by hand inside the turret, but the latter, being a little too long, had to be loaded from the battery deck by hydraulic machinery. It was easily observed at once that one of the after guns had missed, but it was presumed that both the forward ones had delivered their fire. They, therefore, with the discharged after gun, were reloaded and another round was fired. Then one of the 38-ton guns burst, killing or fatally wounding the ten officers and men in the turret, and killing or wounding nearly forty more on the battery deck.

A court of inquiry was called on the spot. It was found that a part of the witnesses (many of those who could have given reliable testimony were dead) held that at the first round but two shots were delivered; while others were positive that three guns were discharged. Thus two theories were started—one that there was a double charge; the other, that the projectile had slipped forward in the bore, leaving an air-space between it and the cartridge, and so the muzzle was blown off. This latter theory was adopted by the court, who could not believe that the crew could have failed to notice the lightness of the report, the lack of recoil, and after that the filling up of a 16½ ft. bore with two charges until only 5 ft. 2 in. was left clear.

Thereupon a great deal of dispute arose, and at Malta a second court sat; that court adopted the double-charge theory. The Admiralty decided to take the companion gun out of the *Thunderer* and try it on all the theories. The results have already been reported in the JOURNAL. First, the gun was fired with air spaces, increased from one foot gradually up to ten, and the only result was the reduction of the pressure on the chamber. Next, the theory that the disk serving as a wad had been jammed over by the shell, and started the inner tube was tested without effect. Finally, a double charge was put in, and the muzzle was blown off, as described in last week's JOURNAL.

The first point to inquire is, how the crew of the *Thunderer* could have failed to notice the miss-fire which must now in all fairness be assumed. We must conclude that, in the first place, the noise caused by the discharging of another big gun in the same turret, and by the gun in the after turret, was so great that the ear could not tell the difference between the noise of two guns and that of three; or, if lightness of sound was noticed, it was probably at once accounted for by finding that a gun in the after turret was not discharged. The comparative absence of smoke might have been accounted for in a similar way. But how about the recoil? The only explanation there is that the man at the lever was in the habit of turning on the power to throw the gun into its loading place as soon as he heard the report; while the still more singular lack of attention in the sponging and re-loading is laid to the fact that both of these were done by hydraulic machinery from the battery deck, whereas, if done by hand, as in the other turret, the miss-fire who have been noted at once.

After all, the blunder is almost incredible, and yet it seems to be true that double-loading was the cause of the calamity. We must probably suppose a combination of troubles—the sense of a lack of human responsibility for sponging and loading done by machinery, and hence more carelessness in observation; perhaps a desire to train in rapidity of reloading which made so unexpected an event as a failure to fire unnoticed; and possibly a real suspicion of the lack of fire by subordinates whose duty did not call on them to mention their suspicion.

In the next place, it may be asked why so expensive an experiment was resorted to. British thoroughness and persistency of opinion will of course be noted here, but independently of that it is clear that the whole system of loading by hydraulic machinery, and indeed the whole system of muzzle loading guns, was under judgment. What security could there be for other guns so loaded, since the depression of the piece and the consequent liability to slip forward were necessities of the hydraulic system? It was this practical question that required the determination of the question. And it is impossible not to believe that even as it is the muzzle loading has received a hard blow, for the *Thunderer* calamity never could have happened to breech loaders.

A MEMORIAL is now in circulation in Washington containing reasons why our Navy should not be cut down. The memorial is well worded and convincing. It sets forth our foreign complications, present and prospective, the uses of a navy to commerce, the extent of our coast line, the lack of good ships and guns, the splendid work of the Coast Survey, the Hydrographic Office, the Naval Observatory, the Light-house establishment, the Naval Academy, the training ships, the Navy-yards, and the foreign squadrons, and then adds:

Thus it will be seen that besides the officers required afloat for our Navy, small as it is, the Navy supplies officers for the Coast Survey, for the Hydrographic Office, for the Naval Academy, for the training ships, for the Naval Observatory, for lighthouse establishments, for bureaus, Navy-yards, and naval boards of all kinds. And yet the number of line officers of the Navy is less by some 336 than it was 38 years ago. It may be safely averred that no department of this Government can show such a record as this in the way of reduction and economy as that of our Navy. In the meantime we have added the whole Pacific coast and its teeming wealth by the deeds of this very Navy to the domain of the country, and our population has increased from about 17,000,000 to 50,000,000, since the reduction of these 336 line officers has been made. It is difficult to find reasons for the reduction of our little, overworked Navy, and it is easy to state those which imperatively demand its increase in ships and guns commensurate with our population, our wealth, our commercial interests, and our honor and standing before the world.

It seems to us that the reasons thus elaborately urged show something more than that the Navy should not be reduced. They show that it should be increased. We believe that since the lack of proper attention to the Navy is plainly due to imperfect knowledge of its merits, the policy of the Navy should not be defensive merely, but positive, and even aggressive, for its cause is that of patriotism, honor, and public safety.

In the days of adversity, which everybody is now striving to forget, the annual statements of life insurance companies brought a shudder to some of their policy-holders. Now the statements of the substantial companies bring gladness and satisfaction, the corporations that have gone through the fire coming out with a brighter lustre. There is an item in the statement of the New York Life Company for Jan. 1, 1880, that very happily illustrates this point. In the old times—which were not in all respects good old times—one of the considerable assets which swelled such accounts was that designated as "agents' balances," then usually amounting to some hundreds of thousands of dollars. It does not require the power of seeing through a millstone to perceive that an asset of this character might be, and no doubt often was, of a very shaky character, and it was so regarded by the best authorities on those subjects. The more conservative companies have, in consequence tried to reduce this account to a minimum. We find that in the statement of the New York Life this item is less than the 1,700th part of the total assets, and scarcely more than the average amount which is paid in as premiums every week-day in the year. The statement as a whole is well worth study; it shows that the vast interests intrusted to the company are skillfully as well as prudently managed, and that the investments are both safe and productive, yielding a very handsome "divisible surplus" for the benefit of policy-holders. Very few persons now-a-days dispute the value and usefulness of life insurance; what they want chiefly to know is whether the money they put into it is secure, and that question is answered beyond all reasonable doubt in the annual statement before us.

It may interest such of our readers as were on the wrong side during "the late unpleasantness" to know that when they petition Congress for a removal of their disabilities, they must mind their Ps and Qs, in order to prevent their petitions from being objected to on the score of phraseology. A few days since, W. B. Talliaferro, of Virginia, petitioned Congress to remove his political disabilities, and a bill was prepared for the purpose. The petition set forth that Talliaferro was commissioned captain of the 11th Infantry in April, 1847, and major of the 9th in August of the same year—rather rapid promotion by the way—



and that he was honorably mustered out of service, with these regiments, in September, 1848, at the conclusion of the war with Mexico; "that your petitioner afterward served in the Army of the Confederate States as a general officer in the war between the Southern States and the United States," etc. On the words just quoted Mr. Conger founded the objection that no such war is recognized by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution imposing the disabilities from which relief was sought. That amendment speaks of "insurrection or rebellion against the United States," and for that imposes disabilities. However, after considerable debate, the House held that the wording of the petition was intended to be respectful and passed the relief bill.

CAPTS. JACKSON and Frank, of the 1st Artillery, very properly memorialize Congress in opposition to the restoration to the artillery arm of the Service of Captains Wm. A. Winder and Dunbar R. Ransom. Capt. Winder is the son of Gen. John H. Winder, who, as Provost Marshal General of the Confederate Army, was held responsible for the crimes for which Wirz was hanged. He resigned his position to practice medicine, and if he made a failure of it, that is no good reason for his restoration to his rank in the Army. Capt. Ransom is the son of a gallant man who, as Colonel of the 9th Infantry, was killed at Chapultepec; but the son lost his position fairly, and there is no justice in restoring him to his former rank, to the detriment of other faithful and meritorious officers. It is to be hoped that Congress will not think it best to do such an injustice. The petition "to the Honorable the Senate of the United States of America," is as follows:

Your petitioners, Captain Richard H. Jackson and Captain Royal T. Frank of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, respectfully represent:

1st. That they are the two senior Captains of Artillery, and of the line of the Army (having served as Captains eighteen years), and that they are the first for promotion to the grade of Major in the Artillery arm of the Service and are by existing laws entitled to the first vacancies in this grade that may occur: that to deprive them of their rights in this respect by legislative enactments for the benefit of others, would be to inflict upon them an injury similar in kind to the sentence of a Court-martial for grave military offenses.

2d. That there are now pending in the Senate two Bills, to wit, Senate Bill No. 1008 for the relief of William A. Winder and Senate Bill No. 390 for the relief of Dunbar R. Ransom, which, if passed, will displace your petitioners and deprive them of the promotion to which they will become entitled by existing laws and of which they could not otherwise be deprived, except by sentence of a Court-martial.

3d. That William A. Winder resigned his commission in the 3d Artillery in 1866, having served as Captain less than five years, and Dunbar R. Ransom was dismissed from the 3d Artillery after a period of eleven years' service as Captain. They therefore have no more claim to come back into the service than any other citizen—no injustice having been done either of them—and to legislate them back above the grade of 2d Lieutenant would be to do a manifest injustice to every officer below them and to greatly injure the service generally by depriving officers of the chief incentive to faithful and honorable service—the expectation and right to promotion. For if these bills pass it may be expected that the first business of every officer who has or may resign or be dismissed will be to regain his original position in the Army by an Act of Congress.

For those reasons and for divers others which must be apparent upon a careful examination of the matter above set forth, your petitioners humbly pray your honorable body not to pass the said pending bills.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

R. H. JACKSON, Captain 1st Artillery,  
Bvt. Brig.-Genl. U. S. A.  
ROYAL T. FRANK, Captain 1st Artillery,  
Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A.

RECENT numbers of the "American Veterinary Review" have interesting accounts of the English army Veterinary Department, as recently reorganized by Royal Warrant. Veterinary surgeons in the British army are of various grades, with rank from colonel down to lieutenant, and have pay in accordance with these grades, with a liberal scale of retiring pay. Candidates are required to pass a medical examination as to physical fitness, and to be not over twenty-six years of age and unmarried. Accounts are also given of the veterinary service in the French and Italian armies, all indicating that this important branch of the military service receives special consideration and attention, and that the position of Army veterinary surgeons is well defined and assured. In our own Service but few veterinary surgeons are authorized—only to the cavalry regiments, and they are nothing more nor less than civilians with a scale of pay which does not seem to be adequate to their services. The requirements for the position are high—the candidate having to be a graduate of a veterinary college, and able to give instruction in anatomy and pathology to farriers and blacksmiths. In active service on the frontier, the horse is an indispensable adjunct, and a corps of experienced veterinary surgeons, with pay and standing adequate to their responsibilities, seems a necessity, and we trust may receive the attention of Congress in any schemes for reorganization of the Army. Our light batteries of artillery are not provided with veterinary surgeons.

AN officer writes us urging that in the next Army reorganization bill lineal promotion of lieutenants should

be provided, and also that in the provisions for resigning, which are always required under any system of consolidation, officers should be allowed a year's pay for each five years' of service, or portion thereof.

We would call the attention of the military committees of Congress to these points. As to the first, lineal promotion is, of course, the most uniformly just, on three suppositions: first, that it be confined to the arm, infantry, cavalry, or artillery, in which the officer serves, as of course would be the case; secondly, that changes of station are regular enough to make the hard and soft places, the safe and the perilous, the healthy and unhealthy, fall in about equally all around, in any ten consecutive years; thirdly, that there is such an interchange of staff and line duties as that all lineal promotions should be about equally carried.

The point regarding resignation pay is worth attention, and we are bound to admit that Congress has always shown itself liberal in this matter. We have reason to believe and to say that in the Army there are officers who have been serving as lieutenants for the past 14 years, and who, seeing the slowness of promotion, and the superior chances offered in civil life, would resign if an inducement like that suggested by our correspondent, or perhaps like that offered in one of Mr. Hewitt's bills, were offered.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* says, very truly: "The Naval Department would, we think, smile a very sickly smile if a great ram like the *Huascar*, owned by so insignificant a country as Chili, were to steam up the Chesapeake or the Delaware and bombard the towans and cities on the shores. Our defenses at Fort Delaware and Red Bank would prove very frail in such a contingency. It is said, however, that torpedoes would be our defence in such a case; but while the torpedoes were being manufactured and put in place, the enemy could have done his work of devastation and cleared off. To prevent his approach is our surest safe-guard, and to prevent his approach we must have strong and swift ships equally as well equipped as his own."

A BANDMASTER of one of our regiments in the writes us a sensible letter concerning the anomalous position of bandmasters in the U. S. Army; that their having no defined position, either as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, gives them no control over the members of their bands; that their authority, such as it is, is frequently treated with contempt, etc. The trouble seems to be that under existing laws there is but one United States band in the Army, that at West Point; the others are regimental bands not recognized by the Government as having any individuality. Regimental commanders and regimental adjutants should, however, under the present condition of musical matters, see that the rights and dignities of bandmasters are upheld in such a manner as to ensure respect.

In a brief but interesting treatise entitled "The Inter-Oceanic Canal and the Monroe Doctrine," published by the Putnams, this point is made: "We do not seek to drive foreign enterprise and capital from this continent, but to provide against their being used to make subject American interests to foreign domination. \* \* \* We must plant our flag firmly and permanently on either side of the Isthmus." This is an intelligible distinction, and we have no doubt that it is in accord with the opinion of Congress. But that body must first get something to plant the flag with. It would be child's play for Congressmen to be vamping about planting the flag on the isthmus, and expelling foreign powers, while being unwilling even to make the Army 25,000 troops of the line, exclusive of details, and to provide \$400,000 for heavy guns, and to build one new ship a year.

JACK, Sowerwick, and Unca Sam have arrived at Los Pinos, and, under the direction of Commissioner Adams, will try to get possession of the twelve bad men and untrue, whom Mr. Schurz wants to hang. The three Utes sensibly promise nothing, but will do their best. Chief Shareaux will possibly accompany Adams on the latter's return to Washington, to add his contribution to Ute affairs. Since the revelations in the Hayt case, it has become pretty clear, as we suggested at the outset it would be, that the business grew largely out of Indian Bureau recklessness and incompetency, joined to a disposition to play into the hands of the treaty-breakers and land-grabbers. In the latter part of this business Mr. Schurz has been conspicuous, and is still so; whether he is the dupe of the land-grabbers, as he was Hayt's, we cannot say.

THE President has issued a proclamation for the second time warning squatters against going upon the Indian Territory, and saying that, if necessary, they will be expelled by the military forces.

It is reported in Washington and believed by many that England and France have made a secret treaty with the Central American powers, by which they agree to protect any one who wishes to make a canal across the Isthmus. They ignore the Monroe Doctrine. One fact is significant; when Mr. Gordon, a few days since, rose to discuss the Isthmus Canal question, Edmunds moved that the doors be closed and that the session be secret. This was done. Mr. King, of the Committee on the Inter-oceanic Canal, reported a resolution, which was adopted, asking for the correspondence between this Government and foreign governments, its own representatives in other countries, and individuals interested in or proposing to be interested in negotiations for the construction of such a canal; and that he communicate to the House what, if any, treaty obligations with other governments, rest upon this Government.

#### HALL'S SECOND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

[Narrative of the Second Arctic Expedition made by Charles F. Hall: His voyage to Repulse Bay, Sledge Journeys to the Straits of Fury and Hecla and to King William's Land, and Residence among the Eskimos during the years 1861-'69. Edited under the orders of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, by Prof. J. E. Nourse, U. S. N.]

During the session of Congress of 1874, a resolution was passed by the Senate directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish through the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, a narrative of Hall's second or five years' expedition, which was to be compiled from manuscripts purchased from his widow. In January, 1878, the Navy Department reported to Congress the completion of Prof. Nourse's narrative. Congress ordered to be published 1,200 copies for the Senate, 2,400 for the House, and 1,000 extra copies for sale, at the cost of printing, which the Government printer has announced will be less than \$2 per volume. Congress then paid Capt. Hall's widow \$15,000 for his note books and journals, written in small books, composed of bank-note paper. With these materials at hand, Prof. Nourse, aided by a few friends, has prepared a very interesting narrative.

This book must not be confounded with Hall's *Third Arctic Expedition* in the U. S. S. *Polaris*, as frequently has been the case, it being separate and distinct. Everyone is, or should be, thoroughly conversant with Capt. Hall's Arctic Explorations, or "Expeditions," as he was pleased to term them. Born in Vermont in 1820, he commenced life when very young as a seal engraver in Cincinnati. Inflamed with a burning desire to search after Sir John Franklin's long coveted records, in order to inure himself to cold and fatigue, Capt. Hall pitched his tent in midwinter on "Avery's Hill," and under this tent he employed his time in reading Arctic books, having about 40 volumes belonging to his library treating on the subject. Capt. Hall had made two voyages to the most northern shores prior to his expedition in the U. S. S. *Polaris* in 1871. He was absent over two years, from May, 1860, to September, 1862. His second voyage covered five years' residence among the Eskimos, from June, 1864, to September, 1869. His third voyage was in the U. S. S. *Polaris*, sailing from New London, July 3, 1871. The *Polaris* returned to New York October 25, 1873, but without her original commander, Capt. Hall having died November 8, 1871. On the 13th of May, 1876, Capt. Stevenson, in the presence of twenty-four officers and men, erected a brass tablet, prepared in England, bearing the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of Captain C. F. Hall, of the U. S. S. *Polaris*, who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science, Nov. 8th, 1871. This tablet has been erected by the British Polar Expedition of 1875, who, following in his footsteps, here profited by his experience.

We all know how extremely difficult it is to write in a cheerless room, minus fire, and by the light of a small taper. Capt. Hall's patience, to say the least, must have been sorely tried. Prof. Nourse writes:

"He now made his own records with great difficulty; his inkstand occasionally was warmed beneath the fur clothing of one of the Innuits, the pen was constantly warmed by breathing on it, and the ink in his pen breathed upon as frequently. His fingers and thumb he warmed by a small lamp, which also heated his metal plates alternately placed underneath the leaf on which he wrote. The ink was obtained from a deposit of icy ink-blocks outside of the igloo; slices from these were chipped off, crushed, and thawed inside. In detailing this, and speaking of his frequent exercise necessary to keep his blood in motion, he says that 'although apparently warmly dressed in skins (from head to foot, his) vigilance in dancing on the snow floor of the igloo, to keep his blood in circulation, was the price not only of liberty but of life itself.'"

"His account of these metal plates is of interest: 'I have before me a lamp with two wicks kept constantly burning. The brass sheets are each 10 inches by 5, and while one is heated the other, which has been made hot, is under the leaf on which I write, warming it; this in turn keeps my fingers warm and the ink from freezing in the pen, and dries the writing. Changing the plates after writing on each half a dozen lines, I am able to make up my journals, the thermometer at my side showing 42 deg. below the freezing point. It is a plan of my own.' (The plates, with the pen, inkstand, and other relics, were at the Arctic exhibit put up for the United States Naval Observatory at the Centennial, 1876.)"

There is no question that Capt. Hall was a very much underrated man when living. Now that he has passed away, it remains for us to place his true character before the world, and to Prof. J. E. Nourse has that honor been accorded.

Attached to the book is a large printed map of the North Polar Sea, giving the names and date of each ex-



ploring party set out for that purpose, being a valuable auxiliary to the book. In the able article of Capt. H. W. Howgate, U. S. A., who himself commanded one of the expeditions in 1878, he says, in reference to the North Pole, and which I quote from the "United Service" for January, 1880:

"Say what we will, England has beaten us in our best efforts to reach the northern limit of the earth; and if we would regain our prestige in Arctic discovery even on what seems more especially our own ground, we must do it by honest work and actual superiority. Have we the means? Have we the men?"

"Waiving for the present the former question, we proceed to say that our Army and Navy both desire and need such service. Exploring expeditions are popular with both departments by sea or land. And in no direction will a gallant leader have a more eager following than when he turns the prow of his ship toward the Polar star. An enthusiasm fills the breast of officers and men as the first ice is sighted that promises well for the severest and most prolonged struggle. The very spirit of the old Vikings who so often visited those waters seems to return and animate them, and their song, as in days of yore, is:

"There's the flag on the mast, and it points in the North,  
And the North holds the land that we love."

That this work has been highly appreciated abroad, is manifest by a letter received from one of the secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Mr. H. W. Bates says: "I read your preliminary chapter and chapter I. with the greatest possible pleasure. I meant to congratulate you on your success as a writer; the narrative being, to my notion, perfect in style and taste."

E. B. M.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1880.

### REFORMS NEEDED IN THE NAVY.—NO. III.

In our two preceding articles we spoke of a few reforms which would conduce to the general health and contentment of men aboard sea-going ships and those used for port duties. We now touch upon other reforms. The subject of Hygiene vs. Hygiene has showed itself in some spiteful letters; but no sensible man ashore when his family are ill neglects the advice given by the medical man. If he says the house is damp and unwholesome, then some remedy must be applied to guard against it. In the same manner when a medical man aboard ship says it is damp from too much water on the deck, his advice should be heeded; an executive officer and captain should not think that he is giving it as a command, because medical men on ships have no right to command excepting in their own departments. When they arrogate to themselves such command they spoil the good of the cause for which they labor. Were all the medical corps of the Navy to bear this in mind in recommending changes, etc., for the health of the ship, we would not have so much unnecessary bickering, and were line officers to listen to such advice and help carry it out, if possible, then the abuses might be sooner mended. The constant wetting of ships' decks because it is routine, and it is even done in bad weather, is often useless and quite unnecessary. Many a time a good wiping with hot salt water of the lower decks would be just as clean and just as good, besides it would dry quicker. As a rule, in washing decks too much water is used. Jack seems to think that ten buckets of water on an imaginary spot are more good than a little sand moistened with water and a slight application of "elbow grease."

Were some of the water used in the daily wettings employed by officers and men for baths a ship's company would be benefited in health. Every ship ought to have some place for officers and men to bathe. A dirty body and a clean suit may look like a ship that is constantly being scrubbed and painted, nevertheless it is not healthy.

Officers and men should be allowed leaves when it can be done. Not leaves for dissipation and debauchery; but the confinement aboard ship is not good for the mind or body, and a stretch of the legs ashore is good for anybody. Officers when on leave should take pride enough in their profession to look up what will benefit them professionally, if such chances exist. A game of billiards is excellent, but all good is vitiated if accompanied by too much drink and a liberty ashore spent entirely in such places.

In our last article we spoke of punishing men who deserved it, and in the same manner would reward those who are exemplary in conduct. Those who cannot be trusted should suffer, and not the innocent also. Stopping a whole ship's liberty for some bad ones never does, nor ever will do, any good.

Some years ago a fine physical specimen of an American consulted a well-known and celebrated physician in London. He complained of feeling used up, although not a dissipated man. The doctor put him through a course of questions, and when he ascertained that he was an American ordered a complete change of living from his accustomed habits. To-day the gentleman is one of the healthiest men in Boston. Regular nights' rest were prescribed among other things.

Now what can be the use of so much unnecessary loss of sleep in the Navy. Now and then writers say the American race is degenerating. We do not believe such assertions, but we do think that the officers and men of the United States Navy are being debilitated, and when in the future we want cool, clear-headed men to command our Navy, we will find, as we do now, many so nervous that it seems a pity to inflict commands upon them. Such men can be of no good in emergencies, even though fitted for them by previous training.

There should be an arrangement for three watches aboard ship for the men at sea. When it is not necessary to have watch and watch the former can be substituted. The constant calling of "all hands" in bad weather to handle sail, etc., is often unnecessary. If it is done for smartness at sea, when no one sees it, what good is done by overworking men and officers already

fatigued by previous watches. Of course there are times when it is necessary to shorten sail immediately, but in most cases officers of observation will be warned by the barometer of some change, and can do the work before they are caught with a press of sail on. When a ship is steaming watch and watch is often unnecessary.

Now and then officers in the Navy wish for a "Benzine Retiring Board," as in 1855. No one wants to push it, and those who do would be most likely the ones that ought to go. Had the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards of the past done their duty as fearlessly and conscientiously as have the Board since 1877, and if they do so in the future, the Service needs no such Board as the one signed for by those who want promotion. The injustice done by the 1855 Board still bears its fruit; the justice was like the murderer sentenced to be hanged, "He got it." So it ought to be with the regularly constituted Board of the present. The Service has all its means well disposed and has only to use them properly. A blackguard should not be passed because he is a good officer professionally any more than a gentleman who is a poor one. Nor should a man who is not fit for his grade be passed because he has influence or a family. It is sad to punish the family, but an officer who punishes his family deserves to be punished himself.

### WATCH OFFICER.

GEN. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, contributes to the *Detroit Post and Tribune* of January 25th, a very interesting article on the Battle of Gaines's Mill and the cavalry service, with "important corrections of some accepted errors." He claims for his cavalry the credit of having done, as Wesley Merritt puts it, "much, if not everything, towards preventing the destruction of the Union Army at Gaines's Mills." In support of this claim, letters are given from the Comte de Paris, the Duc d'Annamale, Col. Geo. H. Blake, U. S. A., retired, and officers of Gen. Cooke's staff at the time, viz.: Brevet-Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Colonel 5th Cavalry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Frank Bead, Captain 4th Artillery, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Martin, U. S. A. The error appears in Swinton's History, but the responsibility for it is put by Gen. Cooke on Gen. Porter, of whom he says: "It would seem almost incredible that such contradictions and nonsense are found in the long extract from the report could be officially written by a general officer, and one who, as a prime favorite of the commander-in-chief, stood very high at the time with everybody—who did not know him, or had not incurred his displeasure."

ENGLISH NAVAL ENGINEERS.—The *London Daily News* says: "There cannot be a doubt as to the important position the naval engineer will occupy in the future of our fleet. It is obvious that so long as we build battle ships that are not only propelled and steered by machinery, but rely upon the same agency for turning turrets and loading guns, the whole well-being of the craft practically depends upon that officer being efficient and trustworthy. One of our recent men-of-war, the *Téméraire*, is said to have no less than thirty-four engines on board, besides her main propelling engines, machinery being employed for ventilating, pumping, weighing anchor, reefing, hydraulics, electric illumination, and other miscellaneous duties. At the same time it may well be doubted whether the elaborate regulations which have now been sanctioned by the Admiralty for the training of engineers are not a little too severe and complicated in their nature. Six years' service as a student qualifies the aspirant, supposing he can pass a satisfactory examination for the appointment of acting assistant engineer, and he is then ordered to attend for a term at the Naval College at Greenwich. A final examination is now undergone, and if a first-class certificate is obtained, the assistant engineer receives a commission dated back to his acting appointment, while second and third class certificates do not carry with them this privilege. Henceforth he must look for promotion in the ordinary way, but as the rank of an assistant engineer in the navy is inferior to that of a sub-lieutenant, while that of engineer only equals this grade, we cannot help thinking that their position is still left far below what it ought to be."

SIGNALLING AT SEA AND ON THE THAMES.—A new system of international ocean and river signalling, with "rules of the road" at sea, is to be adopted in the forthcoming year. These rules have been promulgated by an Order in Council, given as the result of correspondence with every maritime nation in both hemispheres. The Governments acquiescing in the new regulations are—France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austro-Hungary, Greece, Chili, and the United States of America. Besides exhibiting the usual colored lights, a steamer discerning another vessel in sight has to sound with the steam-whistle or fog-horn a short blast, which will mean "I am directing my course to starboard;" two short blasts will signify "I am directing my course to port;" and three short blasts "I am going full speed astern." In fog, mist, or falling snow the signals are to be repeated every two minutes, a prolonged blast indicating that the vessel is under weigh, an ordinary blast that the vessel from which it proceeds is on the starboard tack; two blasts in succession, "I am on the port tack;" and three blasts in succession, "The wind abate the beam." A vessel in fog, not under weigh, has to ring the bell every two minutes. Concurrent with the foregoing new ocean signals the Thames Conservancy are issuing rules which are to take effect on British and foreign ships entering the River Thames. When steamers are proceeding, one up and one down the river, involving a risk of collision, they will both keep their course and pass, either starboard side to starboard side, or port side to port side. In rounding a point, like that where the *Princess Alice* collision occurred, the steamer going against the tide is to wait under the point until the vessel going with the tide has passed clear. Where a steamer and a sailing vessel are proceeding in a direc-

tion likely to involve a collision, the steamer has to slacken speed and keep out of the way of the sailing vessel, and let the latter pursue her course. If the steamer cannot possibly or safely get out of the way, she is to blow four blasts and slacken speed, and the sailing vessel is to keep out of the steamer's way. A further improvement has been effected by the Board of Trade authorizing some new urgent signals on the Thames. A British or foreign vessel signalling "Want Board of Trade officer," may hoist the ensign (of whatever nationality) at the main. "Want Police" is signalled by the flag commonly known as "Blue Peter" (letter P of the international code) being hoisted at the main, the calls to be kept up until answered.—*The Engineer*.

THE HERRESHOFF STEAM YACHTS.—The report of Chief Engineers B. F. Isherwood, Theo. Zeller, and Chas. E. DeValin, U. S. N., dated Dec. 22, 1879, on the Herreshoff Boiler and system of machinery for steam yachts, steam launches, etc., has been issued in pamphlet form by the Navy Department. The report is illustrated by numerous plates, and will be found interesting by the scientific reader and practical machinist. It says: "The steam yachts built by Mr. Herreshoff are remarkable for the lightness of their hulls and machinery, for their economy in fuel, for the excellence of their design, materials, and workmanship, for their speed, for the extreme rapidity with which steam can be raised from cold water, and for their safety and freedom from accidents, all of which qualities have been progressively developed by a very considerable and intelligent experience. As regards design, their most striking feature is the coil-boiler adapted and perfected by Mr. Herreshoff in its mechanical details. He is not the inventor of a coil-boiler, but he is of the 'Separator,' a vessel employed in connection with it, and without which the coil-boiler could not be successfully used. His patent is for the combination of the separator with the coil, and this is the only patented or patentable feature he employs."

"His entire system has been perfected for steam pleasure yachts only, and is admirably adapted for that purpose; but as the naval steam launches are principally used for the mere transportation of persons between ship and shore, the same system may be applied as successfully to them; the towing qualities of the launches remaining, of course, unaffected by the lightness of their hulls, though that would be an objection if they were to be used for the transportation of heavy weights." In discussing the Herreshoff boiler it says: "The Herreshoff boiler, on account of the very small quantity of water it contains, requires more careful management than the ordinary boiler. Both its feed pump and its circulating pump must be incessantly watched."

The advantages of the Herreshoff boiler over the ordinary boiler are its greater safety, its less weight, and the extreme rapidity with which steam can be raised and maintained; all of which are very important qualities in steam launches. Its disadvantages as compared with the ordinary boiler are its greater radiation of heat, less durability, less accessibility for cleaning, examination, repair, and sweeping off soot; additional pump; and, more important than all, it requires a special, more difficult, and more troublesome management, different from the simple manipulation employed with the ordinary boiler, and well known to the entire personnel of steam-engineering. Special instructions and experience are required for its use, and a very much greater attention than is needed with ordinary boilers. This experience can be quickly acquired; nevertheless, it is something new to be learned; but the unremitting vigilance which must be exercised in the management of this boiler will be more difficult to obtain for any length of time. Experiments made by the Board of the various screws applied to the Kelpie resulted in showing that it is possible "that their dimensions and proportions can be varied within wide limits without materially affecting the economy of the power, the sum of the losses by slip and by the resistance of the surface to the water varying but little, owing to the fact that, as the loss by slip increases, the loss by the resistance of the surface to the water decreases, and vice versa."

A LOUISIANA court entered judgment by default in a suit brought against Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, for property taken from the plantation of Mr. Bradish Johnson, a Union man of New Orleans. A suit to recover the amount of this judgment, with costs, went against Gen. Dow in the U. S. District Court, Maine. The U. S. Supreme Court now decides upon a writ of error that an officer or soldier of the Army of the United States while in service during the late war in the country which acknowledged the authority of the Confederate government—that is in the enemy's country—was not liable to a civil action in the courts of that country for injuries resulting from acts of war ordered by him in his military character, nor could he be called upon to justify or explain his military conduct in a civil tribunal upon any allegation of the injured person that the acts complained of were not justified by the necessities of war. A Federal officer in an enemy's country is amenable only to his own government and to its laws, administered by its authority. A resident of the enemy's country whose property is taken by the order of a Federal officer must appeal to the military commander, or, if the war is over, to the government, and has no other means of redress.

CHAPTER FIVE, U. S. Revised Statutes, giving the Articles of War, has been republished in G. O. No. 1, Dept. Col., Jan. 1, 1880.

Of 27,000 recruits enlisted in the British army for 1879, only 2,000 enlisted for what is called long service—that is, for twelve years' continuous service with the colors. All the rest entered on the condition of serving six years with the colors and six in the Reserve.



## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## FIGHT WITH SIOUX.

A special despatch to the Deadwood, D. T., *Times* from Fort Keogh, dated February 8, says: Sergeant Glover, of Company B, 2d Cavalry, of this post, with ten men and ten Indian scouts, started out at daylight on the 4th inst. to capture a party of Sioux Indians, supposed to belong to Sitting Bull's band, who killed one man and wounded another some days ago on Mezpah Creek. They found them near the head of Pumpkin Creek, when a lively skirmish ensued, which resulted in the death of two Sioux, and one soldier killed and one wounded. This news, together with the information that the Sioux had gotten under cover in such a manner that Sergeant Glover and his party could not get at them, arrived at the post last night, and on its receipt Captain Snyder, of the 5th Infantry, with one company, proceeded at once to the scene of action, and put an end to the affair. The scouts came in this afternoon, displaying the scalps of two Indians who were killed. The rest of the party, three in number, were taken prisoners, and are being brought in by Captain Snyder and his command.

**THE RICE BAYONET AND PROJECTILE.**—Mr. Millet, an artist, who contributed sketches of the Russo-Turkish War to the *Graphic*, and letters to the *London News*, writes as follows to the *Boston Advertiser*:

Having had some practical experience with the Rice bayonet as an intrenching implement and general utility tool in campaigning, I am glad of the opportunity to supplement the commendation given the bayonet in the communication recently published in the *Advertiser* over the signature "Militia." I was present when Colonel Rice demonstrated before the Grand Duke and his staff at Plevna the service of his bayonet in throwing up covering trenches. Later the bayonet used in the exhibition was given me by the inventor, and was carried from that time until the army reached Constantinople by my body servant. All through the winter in the mountain campaign it was in constant requisition day and night in cutting fuel and building shelters, and although it was of untempered metal, having been made in great haste simply for the purpose of showing it to the Russians, it did as much service as an axe, and was in far greater demand on account of its compactness and handy shape. The soldiers of the guard, who carried short straight swords and used them solely to cut wood and dig ditches and ovens, were enthusiastic in the praise of the Rice bayonet, and we had all we could do to keep it for our own use. Last winter in Paris Henry M. Stanley saw it and was struck immediately with its value as a camp implement and a weapon. At his request I made an accurate drawing of it in order that he might have some made in London for his present expedition into Africa. Colonel Rice is ignorant both of the use made of the bayonet after he left the Russian army and of the appropriation of the invention by Stanley. I make these facts public at this time to give weight if possible to the arguments urged in favor of its adoption as a national weapon, believing thoroughly in the effectiveness that is claimed for it by the inventor.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Jan. 26.

A brother of Col. Rice, Mr. I. L. G. Rice, has recently patented a sectional projectile. It consists of a main bullet having a conical end, and placed wholly within the cartridge shell, with its conical end pointing outward, and a sectional bullet composed of several parts, held in place by the cartridge shell. The sectional portion has a conical cavity, adapted to the conical end of the main bullet, and there is a conical aperture in the outer end of the sectional bullet to allow the air to act upon the sections to separate them after they are discharged from the firearm.

A BILL is before the Massachusetts Legislature authorizing the publication of a list of the Massachusetts officers, sailors, and marines, who served in the Navy in the late civil war.

The next monthly meeting of the New York branch of the Institute will take place at the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard, New York, Thursday, Feb. 19, at 2.30 p. m. A paper on "The Training of Seamen" will be read by Lieut.-Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N. Officers and all others interested are invited to attend.

## SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE officers of the Army and Navy who attended the President's reception in Washington on Tuesday evening, appeared, in accordance with a request, in uniform. None were invited under the rank of Major in the Army and Lieut.-Comdr. in the Navy. The occasion was a reception to the diplomatic corps, who appeared brilliant in court dress. The brilliant costumes, the elegant toilets of the ladies, and the beautiful decorations of the house, made a scene which is enjoyed only once in each year at the Capital. The marine band was in attendance, as usual. In spite of the restriction as to the invitations, the White House was crowded to its utmost. When a more commodious mansion is prepared for our Presidents, it is to be hoped that all the officers of the Service may be expected to assist in these annual receptions, which are a new feature at Washington.

On Friday evening, Feb. 6, the ladies of Fort Snelling gave a leap year party and entertained among their guests quite a number of St. Paul people.

LIEUT. R. T. EARLE, 2d Infantry, in attempting to pass between Camp Howard and Lewiston recently, became bewildered in the blinding snow storm on Mason prairie. He was out three days and nights, and was found by a party who was sent in search of him, in a helpless condition. His feet and hands were badly frozen. He was taken by ambulance to Fort Lapwai.

—E. E. SPILMAN, of Virginia, brother of Lieut. Spilman, of Fort Meade, has been admitted to practice before the Deadwood bar.

A SOLDIER's dramatic club from Fort Meade are giving enjoyable entertainments in Central City and other towns in the Black Hills.

THE Senate Naval Committee Feb. 11 decided to report adversely on the nomination of Lieut. Woodhull S. Schenck to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Marine Corps, on the ground that it is an act of unwarranted favoritism to jump more than 30 senior officers.

THE *Yankton Press*, of Feb. 5, says: Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, of the 1st Infantry, arrived last Tuesday on his way back to Randall from the East.... Dr. S. Weirick, of the 1st Infantry, arrived from Fort Hale Tuesday in response to a subpoena as a witness in the case against Captain Bowen.... Last Saturday evening the pupils at Fort Randall Academy gave their semi-annual exhibition. A number of the officers and ladies of the post witnessed the exercises, among whom were Capt. Hamilton and wife, Capt. Heiner and wife, Lieut. Harvey and wife, Lieut. Smith and wife, Lieut. Phister, Lieut. Maus and Lieut. Pierce.

THE following were registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending Feb. 12th: Army—Osgood E. Herriek, Post Chaplain, and wife; Lieut. W. L. Garvey, 12th Inf., and wife; Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 10th Inf.; Maj. C. J. Allen, Corps Engineers; Lieut. H. Rockwell, 3d Cav., and wife; Lieut. Edw. S. Chapin, 4th Art.; Capt. Francis S. Dodge and wife; Maj. Thos. W. Walker, wife and daughter. Navy—Lieut.-Commander Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N.; Lieut. William W. Rhodes, U. S. N.; Ensign Walter C. Cowles, U. S. N.; Lieut. Robert M. Berry, U. S. N.; Asst. Paymaster Reahr Frazer, U. S. N.; Pay Director John S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Pay Director Augustus H. Gilman, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Commander Henry Glass, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. Frank C. Dale, U. S. N.; Lieut. Albert S. Snow, U. S. N.; Commodore Alexander C. Rhind, U. S. N.

THE House Military Committee February 12 laid on the table a favorable report made by a sub-committee to restore Col. Belger, quartermaster U. S. Army, to the list on the Army Register, where he would have been had he not been dismissed. He wishes to be taken from the retired list and be made a colonel on the active list. He was retired as major. It is doubtful whether he succeeds in this, though there is no doubt that he should have been retired as colonel.

BREVET Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Neill, colonel 8th Cavalry, leaves Philadelphia on the 20th of this month to assume command of his regiment now in the Department of Texas. The death of Gen. Sykes leaves him the senior colonel in the District of the Rio Grande, to the command of which he would be naturally assigned.

THE *Two Republics*, published in the City of Mexico, says Jan. 18th, apropos of the visit of the ex-President and his party: "The *Libertad* expresses the desire to dedicate especially some honors to the illustrious General Sheridan, one of the high figures in the American Army, and whose command has an intimate relation with the security of the Mexican frontier. In this connection we must correct an error which is prevailing in some circles. It is stated that Gen. Sheridan visited this capital in 1875. It is a confounding of names that is quite likely to lead to error. The Gen. Sheridan to whom these persons refer is Geo. H. Sheridan, a politician of New Orleans. The expected guest is Lieutenant-General Philip Sheridan, one of the most distinguished officers of the United States Army, next in rank to General Sherman, the Commander-in-Chief." The *Libertad* says that preparations are being made with great activity for the reception and entertainment of the party. It is believed that they will be quartered in that magnificent edifice, the Minería, which is being fitted up and decorated for that purpose. Grand excursions are spoken of; also feasts in the castle of Chapultepec and dinner at the Military College, reviews, sham battles, balls, dinners—one grand ball to be given by the City Corporation," etc., etc.

THE English Royal Humane Society has given a medalion to Alexis Odenzoff, a Russian midshipman on board the corvette *Razboynik*, for saving Nicolas Kowloff.

THE Tennessee Historical Society have determined to purchase a duplicate of Clark Mills's equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, which stands in the square in front of the White House at Washington, to be unveiled at Nashville at the Tennessee Centennial, April 24.

It is now said that the famous Wool monument at Troy, N. Y., is not the largest single piece of stone ever quarried, as has been asserted. The Czar of Russia erected to his brother Alexander in St. Petersburg a monument 97½ feet high and weighing 1,206 tons.

CAPT. ARTHUR B. LANSING died at his residence, 7 West Twentieth St., New York, Feb. 9, after a short illness. He graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1836, and was assigned to the 1st Artillery, but did not enter active service, resigning Sept. 30 to become a civil engineer. However, he was reappointed, as 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery, Nov. 13, 1839, and served in garrison duty until the Mexican War, and was at Fort Brown during its defence. He was soon after detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, and resigned as captain June 30, 1857, having been stationed at Jalapa, Fort Gibson, and other points. He married the daughter of the late Thos. Suffern, a wealthy merchant. His wife and one child survive him. He was a well-known *habitué* of the Union Club. His funeral took place, Feb. 12, at Calvary Church, New York.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending Feb. 12, 1880: Major A. Mordecai, Ordnance Corps; Lieut. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.; Capt. Chas. J. Allen, Engineers; Major H. Clay Wood, A. G.; Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Inf.; Lieut. S. S. Leach, Engineers; Lieut. L. B. Hare, 7th Cav.; Lieut. John Tyler, retired.

LIEUT. THOS. TURTLE, Corps of Engineers, was in New

York on Wednesday. He has recently received his promotion to the rank of father, a fine boy having been added to his family.

AN idea of the fighting qualities of the Utes of Colorado may be imagined from the fact that the Indian who is known to have killed Lieutenant Weir was only 13 years of age.

MAJOR W. R. GINSON, Paymaster U. S. A., has been directed to proceed to Fort Garland, Col., and report to the judge advocate of the court in session there, as a witness in the case of 1st Lieut. Matthew Leeper, Jr., 4th Cavalry.

THE vacancy of pay directorship of the Navy, caused by the retirement of Pay Director Eldridge in March, will be filled by the first on the list of pay inspectors. It is rumored that in addition to the restoration of Mr. Bellows, son of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, two other restorations will be made by the President, in the cases of Messrs. Post and Tuttle, to their respective grades.—*Capital*.

THE *Arizona Miner* says: "Mrs. Major Towler, U. S. A., who has been quite low for several days with congestion of the stomach, we are pleased to learn, is out of danger and will soon be well."

THE *Washington Capital* says: "The charges proffered against Paymaster Plunkett have attracted considerable attention, and it is but just to that gentleman to state briefly the facts incident to them: They are entirely connected with his alleged responsibility for certain bills, of which, up to the present date, upon inquiry, the paymaster is found exempted from."

SENATOR WHYTE, of Maryland, has been designated as one of the Commission provided for in the act to locate and purchase a new site for the U. S. Naval Observatory.

MAJOR J. P. SANGER, 1st U. S. Artillery, commanding Fort Columbus, will deliver a lecture on "Artillery in the East, with some account of the Fortifications in China and Japan," at the rooms of the Military Service Institution of the United States, Governor's Island, Thursday evening, February 19, at 8 p. m. The subject of the lecture, and the experience of the lecturer, should ensure a large attendance.

THE case wherein Captain Bowen is defendant came on, in the District Court, late last Monday. The facts connected with the action are these: Some years ago, while Captain Bowen was an officer in the Army he had command of a company on an expedition. A soldier under his command was punished for some alleged offence. Afterwards this soldier was discharged and came to Yankton to live. Captain Bowen retired from the service, and while passing through this city from Fort Bennett was served with papers in an action for damages brought by the soldier whom Captain Bowen had punished in the fulfilment of his duty as an officer. The case is one in which all Army officers will be interested, as it has no precedent in our courts. If an officer is liable for acts committed in enforcing discipline it will hardly be possible to keep the machine in operation.—*Yankton Press*, Feb. 5.

THE Fort Vancouver *Independent*, of Jan. 29, gives the following personal news: Lieut. A. H. Payson, U. S. A., is a passenger by the incoming steamer.... Lieut. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cavalry, aide-de-camp, returned from Fort Walla Walla on Saturday.... Col. G. O. Haller left on the *Dakota* last week to join his regiment, the 23d Infantry, in the field in the Indian Territory.... Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d Infantry, commanding Camp Howard, Idaho, was at Headquarters during the week on official business.... Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, will lecture on Friday evening at the garrison theatre. Subject: "Torpedoes and Submarine Mines".... Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th Artillery, arrived at the post on Monday, in charge of a detachment of recruits from San Francisco. Lieut. Anderson was stationed here some years ago as aide-de-camp to the late Gen. Canby.... Private Timothy H. Harrington, of Co. F, 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Klamath, has become insane.

THE following is the programme of two plays presented at the St. Paul Athenaeum, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, by the officers and ladies of Fort Snelling: A Husband to Order—Baron de Beaupre, a returned emigrant nobleman, Mr. Woodbridge; Pierre Marceau, an officer in the imperial guard, Mr. Steele; Anatole Latour, a young lawyer, Dr. Richard; Monsieur Philippeau, a wealthy farmer, Mr. Swartz; Servant, Mr. Robertson; Josephine, the baron's niece, Miss Browning; Elise, the baron's ward, Mrs. Bryne; Madame Philippeau, Miss Gibbon. Act 1—1806. Scene laid in France. Act 2—1808. Beautiful Forever—Mr. Simpleton, Dr. Bryne; Tom, a servant, Mr. Woodbridge; Mrs. Simpleton, Mrs. Coolidge; Jelly, Miss Colt.

HENRY L. BLUNT, only son of Capt. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., Governor of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., died recently. He was on duty some years with his father when stationed as quartermaster at Boston, Mass.

DR. JOHN NEILL, a prominent physician of Philadelphia, died there Feb. 11, in the sixtieth year of his age. He had been Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. He organized in 1861 the eight general military hospitals in Philadelphia, and served as medical director of all the Pennsylvania forces under command of Gen. W. F. Smith, which joined the Army at Gettysburg. He was also Attending Surgeon at the Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, at Philadelphia, under Major-Gen. Meade, for some years after the war. He was the author of "Neill on the Arteries," "Neill on the Veins," "Neill on the Nerves," and was one of the authors of "Neill and Smith's Compendium." Dr. Neill was a brother of Gen. Thomas H. Neill, Colonel of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, who has gone to Philadelphia to attend the funeral.

2d LIEUT. W. W. COOKE, 3d Infantry, and a party of friends have returned to Fort Missoula from a deer hunting expedi-



tion—having bagged eleven black tail and forty-four white tail deer, and eight mountain sheep. While absent they had an adventurous but pleasant experience.

The subscription list to Rear-Admiral Preble's "History of the American Flag" is filling up rapidly. On the list we find many prominent names, the Comte de Paris, Vice-Admiral Sir William Houston Stewart of the British navy, Longfellow, and Lossing, and many others of note. The War and Navy Departments have subscribed liberally, as have various historical and geographical societies.

CAPTAIN EDWIN M. COATES, 4th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, 3d U. S. Cavalry, are reported as on sick leave at Nassau, Bahamas, and much improved in health.

COMDR. EDWARD TERRY has been invalided from the *Pensacola* to the Mare Island Hospital. He is suffering from malarial fever, and hopes to rejoin his ship when his health is restored.

A DESPATCH from Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10, says: "Major Pope, of this city, died at noon Saturday. He was a nephew of Major-Gen. Pope, now of the regular Army, and at the breaking out of the war was appointed to a lieutenancy, was promoted to a Major, and served with distinction and credit on Gen. Pope's staff, participating in the battle of Manassas and other engagements in Virginia. About 1870 he married Gen. Sibley's daughter, and afterward resigned his position in the regular Army and removed to Springfield, where he has resided since, acting as deputy under the late Mr. Bowen, Clerk of the United States Court at this point. Major Pope was a gentleman of ability and most generous impulses, and was beloved by all who knew him. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Bowen, who died on Wednesday of pneumonia. Major Pope died of the same disease."

The report that the childless ex-Secretary Borie intended to make ex-President Grant his heir has been set at rest by the publication of Mr. Borie's will. He leaves his property to his wife, \$10,000 on her death to go to Gen. Grant, \$24,000 to other personal friends, \$33,000 to various benevolent organizations in Philadelphia, and the residue to be distributed among his nephews and nieces.

GEN. WILLIAM B. TIBBETTS, who died at his residence in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 10, was a gentleman well-known to a large circle of officers and ex-officers as a gentleman of means, who spent his money liberally in encouraging the volunteer military organizations in his vicinity, two of which, the Tibbetts Veteran Corps, and the Tibbetts Cadets, were named in his honor. He was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer County, March 31, 1837, and graduated from Union College in 1859. In 1861 he raised a company of the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers. In 1863 he recruited the Griswold Cavalry, and became its Colonel. He distinguished himself in various battles, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864. He served on the frontier after the war, and was mustered out of the service as Major-General Jan. 15, 1869. Gen. Tibbetts received injuries during the war which incapacitated him from military duty throughout the remainder of his life, though it did not prevent his getting about with the help of his canes and his servant, and attending to his extensive private business.

A BILL before Congress, S. 1175, increases the pension of the widow of the late Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis from \$30 to \$50 a month.

CAPT. D. H. BROTHERTON, 5th Infantry, asks of Congress \$2,246.25, and Capt. A. C. Girard, assistant surgeon U. S. A., \$5,536 for their losses by fire at Fort Keogh, Montana, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE *Mining Record*, which is, by the way, edited by Gen. Thomas Jordan, formerly of the old 3d Infantry, and staff officer to Beauregard during the war, reports that at Fort Stanton, N. M., a company of officers of the U. S. Army have sunk a mining shaft 35 feet deep, and have a vein seven feet wide with plenty of rich Galena ore in sight. It lies at the foot of the mountain.

LIEUT. ASHER C. BAKER, U. S. Navy, was married at Lancaster, Ohio, Wednesday, February 10, to Miss Mary E. Reese, daughter of Major H. B. Reese, paymaster of the Army, and a grand niece of Gen. and Secretary Sherman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. N. Reppey, of St. John's Episcopal Church, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Gen. Wm. J. Reese. The affair was a very elegant one, and many distinguished guests were in attendance from abroad.

CAPTAIN N. S. CONSTABLE, A. Q. M., U. S. A., who has been granted six months' sick leave, has come East with his family.

In a report made Jan. 29, 1880, by the Secretary of War, on the contingent expenses of the military establishment, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the following items appear: Travelling expenses, etc., case of Fitz-John Porter, \$8,463.65; services of stenographer, ditto, \$754.64; copying, ditto, \$81.96; telegrams, ditto, \$200.19. Total, \$9,508.44. The travelling expenses of Lieut. F. V. Greene, as military attaché to the legation at St. Petersburg, are given, at \$1,999.14; the services of Jos. R. Beckwith, in the case of Jos. A. Whalen v. Philip H. Sheridan at \$3,425.

LIEUT. EDGAR W. HOWE, 17th Infantry, and his bride, have been in St. Paul, this week.

THE New York Commandery of the Military Order have passed resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased companion, Levi S. Stockwell, late Paymaster U. S. Navy, in which they say: "That the evidences of patriotism as shown by Levi S. Stockwell in his leaving a profitable business to offer his services to his country in the hour of its need, as well as the efficient services rendered by him, not only strictly in the line of his official duties, but also as an active participant in a number of naval engagements, and

especially in that which occurred in Mobile Bay, in August, 1864, commands our admiration and deserves the approval of all."

THE American Congressional Temperance Society, organized in 1833, has elected Secretary of the Navy Thompson president in place of Ex-Secretary McCrary, resigned.

REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN appeared before the House Inter-oceanic Canal Committee Feb. 6, and in "an exhaustive and able speech" submitted his opinion in favor of the Nicaragua route for the Isthmus Canal.

THE Navy Department has been draped in mourning in honor of ex-Secretary Borie, and was closed on the day of his funeral, Feb. 6.

THE marriage of Miss Cecilia Sherman Moulton and Lieut. Chas. H. Rockwell, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, took place Feb. 5th, at Christ Church, Glendale, Ohio, in the presence of a distinguished company. The bride, a favorite niece of Gen. Sherman, looked very handsome in a rich white satin dress, her head covered with a long tulle veil fastened by pearl ornaments. Lieut. Rockwell, an officer of distinguished appearance, is at present stationed on recruiting service in Boston. The six bridesmaids were Miss Ramsey, Miss McGrew, Miss Addie Moulton, Miss Bliven, of Toledo, Miss Sterrett, Miss Lowry, of Dayton, and were attended by Lieut. London, Lieut. Chase, 3d Cavalry, Lieut. Cherry, 5th Cavalry, Lieuts. Eaton and Parker and Lieut. Augur. The dresses of the bridesmaids were remarkable for their elegance and variety. The groomsmen wore full uniform sabres, and carried their helmets adorned with long yellow plumes. A brilliant reception at the house of the bride's father, Col. Moulton, followed the ceremony at the church. The presents were of great value, amongst them a check from Secretary Sherman, a watch and chatelaine from the groom, a superb ebony cabinet from Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, clock and candlesticks in cloisonné enamel from A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, a magnificent moderator lamp from Mrs. Don Cameron, and brass mirror scones from Lieut. and Mrs. Bergland, of the Engineer Corps. Amongst the guests at the reception were Mrs. Warren, mother of Mrs. Gen. Merritt, wearing a toilet of black silk and velvet, ornaments cameos set with pearls; Mrs. Stanley Matthews, black velvet trimmed with jet, white bonnet and ostrich plumes, ornaments diamonds; Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Lieut. O'Connell, 1st Infantry, a costume of wine-colored brocade and pearl satin, bonnet to match, diamond ornaments; Mrs. Clinton Kirby, black satin, ornamented by crimson roses and point lace, white bonnet, diamonds; Mrs. Channing Richards, wife of U. S. District Attorney Richards, black satin and white lace, white bonnet and crimson roses.

AT the January meeting of the M. O. L. U. S. Commandery of Pennsylvania, an invitation was received from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, through its president, Hon. J. W. Wallace, for the Commandery to be present, and participate in the presentation ceremonies of the portrait of Gen. Reynolds to the Society, which the Commandery accepted for March 8.

ONE of the pleasantest of the winter's entertainments at West Point has been a masquerade party given last week in the mess hall by Major Piper. Among those attending were several visitors from New York, who went up for the occasion.

GEN. MILES left Bismarck, Friday morning, Jan. 30, by special car, for the end of the extension of the N. Pacific Railroad. From that point relays were provided to enable the General to make a quick trip to Fort Keogh.

THE California House of Representatives has passed the resolution requesting their representatives in Congress to use their efforts in obtaining an appropriation toward the completion of the *Monadnock*.

A NEW ferry, at Sioux City, has been named A. S. Bennett, in honor of Capt. Andrew S. Bennett, 5th Infantry, who was killed Sept. 4, 1878, in action with the Bannocks at Clark's Ford, Montana.

THE Bismarck *Tribune*, January 30, says: "The news comes from Stevenson of the death of Mrs. Dr. Cunningham. It will be remembered that the Doctor was in Bismarck a short time last summer, on his way to his western home with his new wife. She was a most estimable lady, and her death will be a severe blow to Mr. Cunningham, who has the sympathy of the people of Bismarck. She leaves a young child, a half orphan. Her remains will be sent to her home in Virginia for interment." Dr. Thos. A. Cunningham is Post Surgeon at Fort Stevenson.

GEN. H. G. WRIGHT, U. S. A., was reported in Baltimore, Feb. 8.

GEORGE SAMPHIER, a private of the 78th Highlanders, who, when he plunged into the river at Poona, India, and saved a girl's life, was confined to barracks for eight days because he was so exhausted that he could not reach the gate until "after hours," has been given a medal by the Royal Humane Society. The case of this soldier is paralleled by the following: A French soldier asks a three days' furlough to go and see his old mother, who is on her death-bed. "Take it," says the Captain, a rigid disciplinarian, "but if you're deceiving me and the old girl doesn't kick in the three days, I'll jam you into the guard-house for fifteen days."

GEN. BARON VON DUBROG, who recently died in Germany at the age of ninety-seven, was the oldest officer in the British service. He entered the army in 1794, and served in the Peninsula through the Corunna campaign, and subsequently from the latter part of 1812 to the end of the war in 1814. He afterwards settled on his estate near Hamburg, but retained his commission in the Army, and attained the rank of general in 1877.

THE Cincinnati Society of ex-Army and Navy officers, in pursuance of a resolution adopted last December, have issued

a pamphlet "containing a history of the Society with its constitution and by-laws, the names of the officers from organization to date, a correct list of the names of members, with their rank, when leaving the service, and a brief memorial sketch of deceased members." The pamphlet has been prepared under the direction of Mr. A. T. Mattox, Secretary, and amply fulfils the purpose and aim of the resolution, the Executive Committee having complimented Mr. Mattox most highly for his execution of the work.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* has an interesting account of Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, and the work which has and is now being done there. It says, however, that but little work is being done there at present, "not more than from eighty to one hundred hands being employed, including boys, girls, and men, and about twenty machinists specially engaged for their aptitude and skill in devising and making perfect the machinery required in the manufacture of army rifle, carbine, revolver, and blank cartridges, and for such experimental tests as may from time to time be rendered advisable in testing the efficacy of new inventions. The main work, however, is principally the making of what are known as 'service cartridges' for the Army, and extensively experimenting in the manufacture of 'reloading cartridges,' designed when perfected to supersede the non-reloaders, now the standard Government article, and thus permit a shell to be used a second time." The processes of cartridge making, how they are inspected, weighed, and packed, are given in detail, and afford a fund of useful information. Lieut.-Col. Whittemore, Captain Wright and Metcalfe and Lieut. Borup, of the Ordnance Department, are stationed at the Arsenal with a small detachment of ordnance soldiers. The interior workings of our large Arsenals should not be devoid of interest to the general public.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: "Capt. Eads's bill for the construction of a ship railway across the American Isthmus is favorably received in the Mississippi Valley. Capt. Eads has explained that several passes through the Cordilleras have been surveyed, over which grades of only one foot in 100 are entirely practicable, the feasibility of the proposal is regarded as much more apparent. Such a grade would need to be extended only 3,000 feet from the shore line of a harbor down into the water to put the end of the railway thirty feet deep, and enable the largest ships to float over and on a car, or cradle, designed to support them during their transit. This car, or cradle, would itself be supported on about 2,000 wheels of two feet diameter, resting on twelve rails laid on a solid road-bed, about fifty feet wide. A loaded ship and car, weighing together about 10,000 tons, would impose a pressure of but five tons on each wheel. This would be less than the pressure put upon the rails of ordinary railroads by the wheels of their locomotives. Six or seven tons to the wheel is the ordinary weight imposed by the four driving-wheels when at rest, and this is largely increased by the irregularities in the road when these wheels are moving at high velocities. The weight of the car and the ship would be distributed over about 22,000 square feet of road-bed, thus giving a pressure on the earth of less than one-half a ton per square foot. This would be only equal to the pressure per square foot of a stone wall six feet high. If ships can be transported by a railway across the Isthmus within the next four or five years, it will be probably ten years sooner than a canal can be made ready, and it will cost not more than one-third the money."

AMONG the laurels won by Lieut.-Col. Zeas R. Bliss, of the 16th Infantry, are included, if we remember right, the capture of a devil-fish, in encountering which the Colonel wished himself back in the Wilderness, where he won his brevet of lieutenant-colonel. "For gallant and meritorious service." Of this monster the London *News* says: "The strange Scylla of the 'Odyssey' was perhaps nothing more than an exaggerated octopus. Like the octopus she dwelt 'in a chamber of the rock,' and, like him, she fished with her feelers for sea-beasts, or men, or whatever came near her cavern. She was feigned to be able to seize and carry off a man with each of her heads, and the sight of this exploit, according to Ulysses, was the most terrible of all the spectacles he had beheld in searching out the paths of the sea. The very name Scylla has a distant sort of likeness to *squilla*, and some adventurous philologists have thus connected the mythical being with the great octopus." This is apropos of the recent encounter between an Australian diver and an octopus, into whose hole he thrust his hand: "The pain was so great that the octopus seemed to be tearing his hand to pieces. If Mr. Smale gave the signal to be raised to the surface, he would inevitably leave his arm, and probably a large portion of his frame, behind him in the possession of the devil-fish. It is impossible to imagine a more horribly perilous situation. By great presence of mind and alacrity, Mr. Smale got hold of an iron bar, and now, as he says, 'the fight commenced.' Mr. Smale pounded and prodded at his ghastly enemy till the creature relaxed his hold, and then the diver, not satisfied with his escape, dragged a good deal of the creature to the surface. What there was of him measured more than eight feet across, and it is likely that more of him remained in his hole. This was only a river devil-fish, and it may easily be imagined that still larger monsters infest the Southern seas."

THE London *Broad Arrow* says: "Lieut. H. T. Stockton, United States Navy, visited Chatham Dockyard last week, by permission of the Admiralty, and inspected both the *Agamemnon* and *Polyphemus* very minutely. Lieut. Stockton is honorably known in his Service as an officer of great and varied scientific attainments, whose reports have at all times been considered of value by the Washington Navy Department. He is a lineal descendant of a very old English family, and is at present on a visit to his brother-in-law, Sir William Onslow, Bart., whose family descends from the gallant Admiral Onslow, who so nobly bore himself at the battle of Camperdown, breaking the enemy's line in such fine style, as to elicit the admiration of the whole fleet, and not only received the thanks of his Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Duncan, under the stern of whose ship he was signalled to pass after the action to receive them, but also that of his Sovereign, who conferred a baronetcy on the gallant sailor. When being thanked by the King for his repeated gallant services to the country, Admiral Onslow remarked: 'Please your Majesty, I am always on service, for I am no sooner out of your Majesty's fleet than I am, worse luck, stationed in the Fleet!' Sir Richard Onslow, however, did not revisit that Fleet which had previously so often claimed his presence when not on active employment, and which has now been abolished. He founded that honorable family of which the present Sir William Onslow is the most worthy representative, and it is rumored that the Admiralty have it in contemplation to name one of her Majesty's ships after the gallant Admiral Onslow, of Camperdown renown. Lieut. Stockton, U. S. N., has been elected an honorary member of the Army and Navy Club. We sincerely hope that the good feeling which at present exists between the English and American peoples will be lasting, and the cause of much good to both countries, forming, as they do, an English-speaking race, which, in case of need, could, by joining hands, ensure future peace to the whole world. *L'Union fait la force*. We are one in speech and race, we should be so, at heart, and in true and manly fashion shake hands after our now-adjusted family quarrels, forget the past, and look forward to a joint happy, prosperous, and brilliant future."



## THE STATE TROOPS.

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—On Friday evening, February 6, this command assembled at the armory, West 14th street, for dress parade. There were at least four thousand guests in the building, and every available space both on the floor and galleries was occupied. Shortly after 8 p. m. the companies were formed, and after an equalization in ten commands, sixteen full files, Lieut. James A. Terhune, Co. D, the acting adjutant, formed the battalion. This formation was very handsome; the companies were aligned in different parts of the room, and to the "Turkish Reveille" of the full band with drum corps accompaniment each command filed right and left, and, notwithstanding the close space, not a hitch occurred. The battalion when formed occupied three sides of the room with the band on the fourth, and presented a fine appearance in its handsome full dress uniform. The steadiness during the "sound off," Gilmore's 22d regiment March, was of the very finest order, not a head or hand being moved, while the carry, order and parade rest, preceding, were executed in fine shape, the third and fourth companies being the best in the manual. The "present" at the turn over would be hard to excel. The manual under Col. Porter was only fair, several of the motions being slurred and indistinct, while the time was not good. The first sergeant's reports were correct, but at their dismissal they should have waited for the "march" of the adjutant ere facing outward. At the "parade dismissed" and when the officers return their swords not a single one complied with paragraph 763, Tactics, but all sheathed the sword with the scabbard hooked up. It was decidedly awkward. At the conclusion of the dress parade a few movements in the school of the battalion were executed, but the size of the room and the large companies decidedly interfered with the perfect precision of their execution. In the column of fours marches the step and distances in all but the two rear companies were of the best description, the marching company front and wheelings were excellent, and drew forth repeated rounds of applause. The advance division front was spoiled by the want of space, the commands crowding on each other. An advance by wings was very handsome, the battalion presenting a steady and solid appearance, step and alignments being almost perfect. The movement was most effective. The column of fours was again formed, and after circling the room the battalion was wheeled into line, showing considerable loss of distance in the left wing. After dressing the command was dismissed, the companies marching to their respective quarters; the band occupied the centre of the room, while the regiment's guests invaded the floor for the promenade. This part of the entertainment consisted of the following selections: Overture, "A Night in Granada," Kreutzer; Selection, "Chimes of Normandy," Planquette; Bouquet of British Melodies, Balteus; Pot Pourri, "The Gems of Carmen," Bizet, and Bandmaster Gilmore's new National Anthem, "Columbia." Part 3 consisted of ten dances, during which the soldiers and their ladies enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The entertainment, as a whole, was most satisfactory, and was heartily enjoyed by those fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission.

**TWELFTH NEW YORK.**—The armory accommodations of this regiment precluding all instruction in the school of the battalion, and the State and County failing to provide the necessary drill sheds, the board of officers have been compelled to hire the Madison Square Garden for a series of drills for instruction, the expenses of rent, transportation of arms, etc., being defrayed by the regimental treasurer. The first of these drills took place on Tuesday evening, February 10th, the regiment parading in fatigue uniform and being equalized in eight commands sixteen files front, with Colonel S. V. R. Cruger instructor. Assembly was sounded at 8 p. m., but considerable delay was had in the company formations, and ere the equalization there was much marching and counter-marching of companies indulged in, many of them apparently not knowing the situation of their company parade grounds. This was, perhaps, excusable, as being the first formation in a strange building; but the Adjutant should have properly notified company commanders in season to avoid delay. It was 25 minutes past 8 o'clock when guide's post was given. An advance by the flank of subdivisions commenced the drill, and, after several changes of direction, line was reformed. The execution was only marred by failures to keep the step, due partly to inattention, the loose and slippery condition of the floor, and partly to irregularity of the leading guide while marching left in front. The wheel by fours into line and advance battalion front, with fours about and march to the rear, were after several trials exceptionally good. These movements and marchings by the flank of divisions and companies, occupied the first stage of the drill, but although slightly inharmonious, the instructor's object was attained, for in the complete inversion of the battalion, the original formation was lost, and each company or division commander had to rely on his own knowledge, deriving no assistance from the actions of those on his right or left. It was often observed that the color company would have the right or left of the line, in column of fours movements, while in advances, line of battle the colors would be found in the third or seventh companies. Officers and men therefore not only became accustomed to ignore the stated book formations, but to take things as the Colonel chose to place them. It was good, healthy instruction. Right of companies rear into column was executed once, and with perfection, while the ployments and deployments by divisions were, as a rule, most excellently performed. The first deployment on a rear division was injured by the failure of chiefs to halt their commands after the wheel by fours, owing to which divisions arrived on the new alignment before those preceding were dressed, and the inevitable crowding ensued. This fault was noted by the instructor, who at once explained the correct method of performing the deployment. Subsequently these movements were most handsomely executed, both at quick and double time. The double column of fours, formation with deployment by two movements were well done, except that the captains of the first and second companies dressed their commands to the wrong flank. After a short rest a few movements in skirmish drill were indulged in, the men deploying by numbers, advancing, retreating, firing and assembling to the sound of the bugle. As this was the first time the command drilled by the bugle call, it can hardly be criticised; but in the general rules applying to skirmishers, both officers and men still need much instruction. Warfare as now conducted makes thorough training in skirmish drill of very great importance, and it should not be overlooked by the National Guard. The double column was formed once and correctly. The wheel from line into column was also well executed, but in marching in column several of the guides did not maintain distances perfectly, and the battalion lacked steadiness in consequence of the efforts to regain wheeling distance. A change of front from close column of divisions in double time was attempted after repeated ployments and deployments in the double time; but owing to the noise of tramping feet the orders of the Colonel were drowned, and the movement badly mixed. These double time movements were executed by the regiment for the first time in many years, and their execution was most creditable to officers and men. Taken as a whole, the drill, though far from perfect, was satisfactory in view of

the fact that it was the first battalion drill the regiment has had for nearly a year. The companies, separately, showed careful instruction, and appeared well, while the officers were prompt and correct in their commands. The faults were such as will be readily corrected. The second drill of the series will be held at the same place Friday, Feb. 27th.

**NINTH NEW YORK.**—The battalion drills preparatory to the grand entertainment to be given at Gilmore's on Washington's birthday, Feb. 23d, are continued nightly at the Armory of this regiment with most satisfactory results. Companies B, C, E, H, I and K equalized in six companies of twelve files were present Feb. 11th, Col. Ryder as instructor. The assembly was on time, the several calls were sounded by a drummer, the equalization prompt, and the formation of the very best description. Adjutant Houseman did not waste a single moment. The movements executed were the same as those performed by the previous wings, but from the formation to the dismissal the drill of this evening was the best we have ever witnessed in the 9th regiment. The flank marchings were regular, step distances and alignments of the column of fours almost perfect, while the ployments into column and deployments into line were rapid and correct, officers, men, and guides being on their mettle. Right of companies rear into column was perfect; but the formation of divisions, which followed, was slurred and careless. The formation of column of fours from these divisions was also careless, distance was lost, and at the wheel into line gaps existed between the companies of the right wing. Companies were then wheeled into column, divisions formed in handsome shape, and the battalion closed in mass on rear division. The formation of the double column was marred by the straggling of the rear companies; but the deployment by two movements was performed in excellent shape. Several line formations from column of fours by on right and left into line were most admirably executed, as were all the "to and on the right and left" close column movements. A retreat in line of battle was hardly up to the previous work of the wing, while the movements by the left lacked snap and promptness. The guides throughout the drill were most effective, and not in one single case were they lacking in the active performance of their duties, while the officers proved that the practice of the past weeks was productive of much good. The men, however, have not yet reached the point of neglecting to canvass the orders of officers and correcting the faults of their neighbors; there was considerable talking in the ranks during the drill. At the close the companies were dismissed to reform for "dress parade." The formation was excellent, and could not be improved on; the very few movements of the manual, however, were far below the standard. At the "parade rest" it was observed that the officers merely drop the point of the sword, as at "order arms," and fail to clasp the hands in front of the body, etc., as directed by paragraph 757 tactics. For instruction the battalion was then prepared for review, Major Wetmore acting as reviewing officer. The ceremony in line was excellent, the men very steady, not a hand or head being moved, but at the "march past," the Colonel having ordered "right shoulder arms," the first company passed in that position, the third company was brought to the carry immediately in front of the reviewing officer, while but for the Colonel's interference the fifth company would have repeated the error of the first. The passage was repeated in splendid shape, marching, alignments and salutes being of the very best quality. It is well-known that Col. Ryder is a close stickler for all book formations, and that any departure from the arranged routine is to him open to criticism. He has, to a certain extent, instilled this idea into the minds of his officers; so when he mentioned the error of the passage with arms at the right shoulder not a few of them laid the trouble at his door, stating that the book did not provide for the Colonel to command "right shoulder arms" after the wheel in a regimental review. This is, of course, correct, but because the book does not specially order it there is no reason why a colonel should not so direct. One of the objects of Upton's tactics was to do away with all the old notions and formations and giving a commanding officer or instructor full control of his battalion, while any movement prescribed in one school may be applied to any other.

**GATLING BATTERY N. ELEVENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—This command, which has the reputation of being one of the very best artillery organizations in the National Guard of the State, gave a public exhibition drill with Gatling guns and howitzers at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 6th. The command is a favorite with the good citizens of the City of Churches, and a large and most brilliant assemblage graced the occasion. The ceremonies of the evening opened with a concert by Downing's 9th Regiment Band, after which the battery in four sections, about 50 officers and men, was formed for review, General A. C. Barnes being the reviewing officer, accompanied by Col. J. G. Story. The ceremony in line was executed in excellent style, but in the passage some confusion occurred owing to an error in an order and the want of sufficient space. At the reviewing point the platoons were almost massed, there not being room to execute the proper changes of direction. At the close of the review Gen. Barnes presented the marksman's badges, 1879, and in a short address warmly complimented the command on its proficiency, large percentage of marksmen, and high figure of merit in rifle practice. The badges presented were one veteran, to Capt. J. A. Edwards; three four bars, six three bars, seven two bars, nine one bar. Next came the Gatling drill, which for an exhibition was not up to what was expected from this famous battery. In limbering, the trail handspike was not used, the piece being simply moved by the trail handles, nor did the men always assume their proper positions. In action from the first section invariably sent the caisson to the right about, while the other sections moved in an opposite direction, and correct. The service of the pieces was prompt and good, and elicited much applause; the movements of the 3d section, the prompt commands of Sergeant Dawley and the correct work of the squad showing to most excellent advantage. Their work was the best of the drill, and was deservedly applauded. After a short rest the howitzers were taken in hand, and here the battery was on its mettle, every movement being of the very best order, while the repeated plaudits from the spectators must have delighted the hearts of the artillerymen. It was, in truth, an old-time drill of the battery, and could hardly be excelled. The loadings and firings were executed in splendid style. After the dismissal of the battery the guests of the evening were formally received by the artillery officers, and to the strains of Downing's "Reception," specially composed for the occasion, the grand march was commenced. Dancing followed, and was continued until the early morning ere the participants showed the least signs of departure. The reception was a most perfect success in every particular.

**REGIMENTAL COURTS-MARTIAL.**—Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, judge-advocate 11th New York Brigade, has issued through the press of D. Van Nostrand, Murray street, New York city, a hand book or guide for regimental courts-martial. The president of a regimental court-martial holds a very responsible position, and is legally accountable for the proper performance of his duties. He should have entire freedom in his interpretation of the military law, but should

be careful that he is absolutely correct in his reading and understanding. Knowing the difficulty of the majority of militia officers to read in a professional way the many provisions of the Military Code, Col. King's aim in this work has been to place the duties of the court in the order of their occurrence, and to secure regularity and uniformity in the conduct and returns of courts-martial. The work was prepared by direction of Gen. E. L. Molineux, 11th Brigade; was submitted to a careful revision of a board of officers, and is endorsed by Gen. Woodward, late Adjutant-General; Gen. Briggs, late Inspector-General, and Gen. Hughes, late Judge-Advocate-General S. N. Y., whose suggestions have been incorporated in the book. It gives the form of proceedings of a court, the manner in which the record should be kept, and states the amount of fees allowed to marshals and jailers. As an addenda it quotes the various blanks used by a court-martial, from the return of delinquents of a company to the abstract of accounts allowed by the board of audit. The book has been adopted by the State of New York, and copies have been issued to each regiment. It should be in the hands of every officer of the militia or National Guard. Col. King has had much experience as a lawyer, as well as an officer, and is in every way competent for the work he has undertaken.

**GEN. BENET'S MILITIA PROJECT.**—In a letter addressed to Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, the Adjutant-General of the State of Texas, Gen. Wm. Steele, gives his opinion as follows, of Gen. Benet's project for organizing and arming a national militia. Gen. Steele was graduated from the Military Academy in the class with Gen. Sherman, that of 1840. He served for twenty years before, during, and after the Mexican war in the 2d Dragoons:

"I see by your report of 1877 that you think that the same system of accountability can be carried out in the militia as it now exists in the Regular Army. In this, I believe, you are in error.

"In the Regular Army, the officer who is accountable to the Department, and the soldier who uses arms, can both be reached through their pay, whilst in the militia there is no such recourse; the best that can be done (and it is the practice of many of the States), is to take a bond for the money value of the arms, which in my experience has proved of little value. Nothing can be recovered except through a suit at law, with the chances of having a jury, composed of a class, rather too numerous at the present time, who think it no crime to plunder either Federal or State Governments, making the collection on a bond as matter of so much uncertainty, that it cannot be resorted to for the adjustment of small losses.

"I have also an objection to the bill you propose, and which has been engrafted into the bill now pending in the Senate, in this, that it places the Governor of a State as a subordinate to your office, subject to such rules and regulations as you may make. I doubt if many of them would pay any attention to your requirements, and I do not see how you can force them to do so. The result would be to nullify, either the law for arming the militia, or the rules and regulations you may publish.

"It is a bad policy to pass laws, with requirements that cannot be enforced; as such, I conceive to be, the law in question, as now proposed.

"I think it would operate much better, if an appropriation was made, with the simple proviso, that the arms and equipments issued should be held for the purpose of arming the militia, for instruction, and for the armament of any quota that may be called into service. The States will all, I doubt not, take as great care of the arms, etc., as is practicable.

"The several States should have the choice of their armament, whether the Ordnance Department has them on hand or is obliged to purchase. The wants of localities differ. At the present time, our frontiersmen prefer the Winchester to all other arms. So great is the preference for that arm that the frontier troops, which is composed of men familiar and skillful with fire arms, prefer to buy it rather than use the Springfield carbine issued to them. It was in this way that the Colt's revolver was first approved and brought into notice by the Texas Rangers.

"Feeling as I do, a great interest in the proper organization and equipment of the militia, and believing that the contemplated law will not tend to that result, I would urge upon you to make inquiries in other States (where there is no State appropriation for arms), when I think you will find reason to advocate a different law from the one now proposed."

**NEW JERSEY.**—The militia or National Guard of New Jersey is composed of 47 companies infantry, two Gatling gun batteries, and one battery of light artillery, numbering 128 officers and 2,855 men, 3 generals, 25 general staff and 105 field and staff officers, makes its total strength 3,088 officers and men. This force is divided into two brigades; the 1st, under command of Brig.-Gen. James W. Plume, is located in the Western part of the State, and is composed of the 1st, 4th, 5th and 9th regiments, 2d Battalion, and Light Battery A. The 2d is commanded by Brig.-Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, and is situated along the coast from Dey Port and Asbury Park to Cape May, and has the 3d, 6th and 7th regiments and Gatling Battery B. Gatling Battery A, Elizabeth, is attached to division headquarters. The troops are under the immediate command of Major-Gen. Gershom Mott.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The following officers having been commissioned and qualified are announced on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief: Colonel John S. Lockwood, Boston, assistant adjutant-general; Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, Weymouth, assistant quartermaster-general. Col. Lockwood was in the service during two years of the Rebellion. He enlisted Aug., 1862, in Co. A, 13th Mass. Vols., and was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In January, 1873, he was assigned to Mt. Pleasant U. S. Army General Hospital, Washington; and in April was detailed for duty at the Old Capitol Prison, where he acted as assistant superintendent; in January, 1864, was assigned for duty at the Headquarters Department of Washington, Gen. Angur's, where he remained until his discharge in August, that year, by special order of the Secretary of War, his term of service having expired. Col. Lovell has an excellent army record.

The staff of his Excellency Governor John D. Long, Commander-in-Chief Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, consists of the following named officers, Maj.-Gen. A. Hun Berry, Boston, adjutant-general; Col. Isaac F. Kingsbury, Newton, assistant adjutant-general; Col. Edward H. Haskell, Gloucester, assistant adjutant-general; Col. Edmund H. Hewins, Boston, assistant inspector-general; Col. Morris Schaff, Pittsfield, assistant inspector-general; Col. Samuel P. Train, Brookline, assistant quartermaster-general; Col. Jediah P. Jordan, Boston, assistant quartermaster-general; Brig.-Gen. William J. Dale, North Andover, surgeon-general; Brig.-Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, Boston, judge-advocate-general; Col. Thomas W. Higginson, Cambridge; Col. William O. Fiske, Lowell; Col. William F. Draper, Milford; Col. Edward T. Bouve, Hingham, aides-de-camp; Col. William M. Olin, Boston, military secretary.

**MAINE.**—Governor David F. Davis, in his message to the Legislature, thus enthusiastically speaks of the troops of the State, for their subordination, discipline and loyalty during the recent political troubles: The militia of the State con-



sists of one regiment of ten companies, Lieut.-Col. Daniel White commanding, also the following unattached companies, viz.: Portland Montgomery Guard, Biddeford Light Infantry, Richards's Light Infantry of Gardiner and the Androscoggin Light Artillery of Lewiston and Auburn, numbering in all about 700 efficient men. There are also the following independent organizations: The Piscataquis Veterans, battalion of ten companies of about forty men each, Col. J. B. Peakes commanding; the Somerset battalion of seven companies of about forty men each, Col. Knowles commanding; also two companies in Paris and one each in Eastport, Lewiston and Waterville, and six companies of cadets. The independent companies are organized by permission of the executive under special statute. They are not connected with the militia, and have only the right to parade with arms in public and are armed and equipped at their own expense. During the recent political excitement our State militia was subjected to exceptionally severe tests of subordination, discipline and loyalty, and it is in the highest degree creditable to all our citizen soldiery that throughout the critical period and in despite of conflicting assumptions of authority that might well have confused them, they were unshaken in their allegiance to the constitutional authority, and without regard to personal or political bias, held themselves constantly in readiness to aid in upholding the laws. The soldiers' discipline and patriotism imbue them with a profound respect for law. Whoever else may disobey or disregard the law, the soldier respects and obeys it, and, if necessary, will see to it that others obey. A large State in territory extent, with a great stretch of sea coast and a long frontier line, the interests of Maine demand an efficient militia force, not large, to be kept up at great expense, but enough to insure confidence and give security.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The Commander-in-Chief National Guard, California, has issued orders for the purpose of stimulating the troops of the State to still greater efforts in perfecting themselves in all the duties of the soldier. It indicates a purpose on the part of the present authorities to elevate the standard of the National Guard, and is an example which might be followed in almost every State in the Union. The militiaman, as a rule, gives gratuitously time and money for the protection of his fellow citizens, his services being rarely acknowledged at higher headquarters, and the recognition of meritorious organizations by the Commander-in-Chief will incite them to better work, and spur the laggards to either become proficient or disband. The requirements of the order are as follows: Commencing with the month of Jan., 1880, the percentage of attendance at drills, as provided in sections 2026 and 2027, Military Code, will be published monthly in General Orders, for the information of the National Guard. To the regiment or battalion infantry or cavalry showing the largest aggregate of percentage of attendance at these drills for the year 1880, there will be presented a United States regulation silk flag, with staff, etc., complete. To the unattached company showing the largest percentage, there will be presented a regulation silk guidon, complete. The two companies showing the smallest percentage, if below the minimum required for parades by section 2020, will be recommended to be mustered out of the State service. To secure correctness in returns, company commanders must necessarily be held responsible that the facts to which they certify are absolutely true, as the responsibility cannot be shared with others after returns have been certified to.

As the law requires but one drill per week, company commanders may, at their option, take the legal parade, battalion drill, or company drill, which falls in the same week, from which to make their returns of percentage.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COL. JOHN B. PURCELL, 1st regiment Virginia N. G., reviewed the 13th New York (Brooklyn), at its armory on Thursday evening, February 5; marksmen's badges were also presented.

—The Albany *Law Journal* issues a supplement in memory of Capt. Isaac Grant Thompson, aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. J. B. Carr, 3d New York Division. Captain Thompson was the founder and managing editor of the *Law Journal*; was a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and was but 39 years at the time of his death.

—The testimonial concert tendered by the 47th New York to Bandmaster T. B. Deverell at the armory February 5 was a most brilliant success. The regiment was out in force, the hall and company rooms were most tastefully decorated, and all heartily enjoyed themselves.

—Co. I, 14th New York (Brooklyn), will hold its reception and sociable at the Portland avenue armory on Monday evening, February 16.

—An election is ordered on February 19 in Co. C, 13th New York (Brooklyn), to fill the vacancies of captain and first lieutenant, caused by the resignation of Frank M. Pierce and R. B. Hughes.

—The name of the Hamilton Light Infantry, Cumberland, Maryland, has been changed to the Hamilton Light Guard. New arms were issued to them on February 7.

—CAPT. FRANK E. BROWNELL, late U. S. A., delivered an address, which includes a history of Col. Ellsworth's military life, before Dahlgren Post 113, G. A. R., New York, on February 4. Capt. Brownell was a corporal in the 1st Fire Zouaves, and was with Ellsworth at the time of his murder.

—The 51st New York (Syracuse) are working hard in battalion movements. The wing drills are well attended.

—A SEPARATE company infantry, located at Geneva, N. Y., and designated as the 34th Separate Company, has been organized and accepted, with the following named officers: Captain, Chas. W. Folger; First Lieutenant, Herman J. Eddy; Second Lieutenant, Geo. S. Prime.

—In orders Gen. Henry Brinker, 7th New York Division, directs the commanders of the several organizations of his command to issue orders for at least two drills per month from February 1 to May 1, and make a prompt return to headquarters of all delinquents. Commissioned officers should assemble at least once a month for theoretical and practical instruction.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision fully sustaining the constitutionality of the militia law of the State. The cause of the decision was the refusal of a member of the Illinois National Guard to perform jury duty, under the exemption clause in the State Code. Incidentally, the court was called upon to pass upon the constitutionality of other portions of the same law; and the fact that it has been fully sustained will be of interest to many other States.

—The annual soiree of Co. I, 21st New York (Poughkeepsie), at Wright's Hall, February 5, passed off in a most delightful manner. The music was of the best description, and the "regular committee" were perfect in their duties.

—BRIG.-GEN. W. H. WITTINGTON, commanding 1st Brigade Michigan State Troops, Jackson, has ordered the regiments of his command to parade in the State uniform on February 23 in honor of Washington's birth day.

—The 21st New York (Poughkeepsie) held a full dress

battalion drill at their armory February 11, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wolcott instructor. The regiment go to church February 15. Chaplain Zeigenfuss will preach the annual sermon.

—THE Battalion, Scranton City Guard, Scranton, Pa., organized August 14, 1877, has, in the purchase of a site, the erection of an armory, and the procuring of uniforms and equipments, incurred a debt of \$9,000, and to relieve the command of this burden a grand fair will be held, commencing April 7.

—THE promenade concert, 23d New York (Brooklyn), on Saturday, February 7, was well attended. The music was good, the several committees from Co. G perfect in their duties, while the visitors were delighted and satisfied.

—THE Literary, Musical and Dramatic Club, 7th New York regiment, will give its first entertainment on or about the 10th of April next, probably at the Academy of Music. J. H. Bird will play Othello, the regiment furnishing the complete cast.

—THE members of Co. C, 7th New York, gave a complimentary supper to First Lieut. John M. Amory, at Donovan's, February 6.

—THE following officers have been commissioned in the 35th Separate Company, New York: Captain, Charles E. Benick; First Lieutenant, Martin Cavana; Second Lieut., Nelson K. Satterlee.

—THE 11th New York, Col. Fred. Unbekant, will parade on February 23 in honor of Washington's birthday. The command will be formed in the armory at 2 p. m., and a new stand of colors and marksmen's badges, 1879, will be presented. The weather permitting, a parade will be held in the afternoon.

—THE 23d New York (Brooklyn) are drilling by division at the regimental armory during the month of February.

—THE 7th New York receive the marksmen's badges, 1879, at the armory Saturday evening, February 14.

—GATLING Battery E, New York (Washington Greys), is working hard and earnestly at section drills, and trust are the close of the season to show to good advantage in field movements. The arrangements for the reception on February 23 are all completed, and the usual good time is looked forward to.

—THE non-commissioned officers' drills in the 5th New York are well attended. Lieut.-Col. Weber has been the instructor, special attention being paid to the manual of arms, first sergeant's reports, the giving and taking of details, and the school of the guides. The best of attention was given during the two hours' drill, and at the close the sergeants thanked Col. Weber, stating that it was the best drill had in many years. During the company inspections A led in point of numbers, but G was best in discipline, and had the best general average of merit.

—QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT WM. W. WOODBURY was elected second lieutenant of Battery A, 1st Artillery, I. N. G., Danville, Illinois, January 30, vice S. W. Denny, resigned. In the resignation of Lieut. Denny Battery A lost a valuable and efficient officer. On February 23 Battery A will give a complimentary reception to Co. C, 1st Infantry, I. N. G., Chicago. They are making great preparations for the event, and anticipate a very enjoyable time. Company C will be accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Torrence, commanding the 1st Brigade I. N. G., with his staff and their ladies.

—THE executive committee of the National Guard Association, State of New York, will meet at the armory of the 12th regiment, 45th street and Broadway, on Thursday, February 19, for the purpose of considering the bill for the appointment of the commission to revise the Military Code and Regulations S. N. Y. All communications on this subject or in reference to the association should be addressed to Maj. James H. Jones, Sec'y, 264 4th avenue, New York city.

—THE third social reunion 12th New York, 1880, fifth season, will be held at the armory, 45th street and Broadway, on Wednesday, February 13, commencing at 9 o'clock P. M.

—CAPT. GUSTAVE A. ROULLIER, 17th Sep. Co. Infantry, Flushing, N. Y., has been promoted major and brigade inspector 11th Brigade, Brooklyn.

—BRIG.-GEN. E. L. MOLINEUX, 11th Brigade; Col. James McLeer, 14th regiment, Col. John Ruger, 33d regiment, and Maj. Horatio C. King, judge-advocate 11th Brigade, have been detailed as a court-martial for the trial of delinquent field officers 2d Division.

—We learn that the Governor of Kansas has expressed a determination to have the militia of his State armed with the famous Peabody-Martini rifles if possible, instead of the Springfield rifles such as are issued by the U. S. Ordnance Department. The Governor has written to the Kansas members of Congress to have them use their influence in having a law passed leaving the selection of arms for the militia to the State authorities to which such selection properly belongs.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. A. asks if a deserter from the Army is exempt from arrest and punishment by proving that since date of desertion he has been residing for two years or over in the United States? ANSWER.—He is not exempt under existing conditions. A bill has been introduced in Congress looking to such exemption, but it has not yet become a law.

OLD SOLDIER says he deserted some years ago, is now married, and asks if he can get a pardon without going back to the Army? ANSWER.—The Government never makes terms with deserters at large. Better surrender and take your chance.

H. A. S., JANESEVILLE, Wis., writes: A company being at order arms, company front, could they at command "forward, double time, march," come to the right shoulder arms, and move forward without being first brought to the carry? I claim not; but I am told that the movement was executed during the competitive drill at St. Louis Fair last fall, and counted as an error against the companies that did not. ANSWER.—The Tactics does not allow for "right shoulder" from the "carry arms," and the company executing such a movement would be wrong. The men are constantly instructed not to obey such impossible orders.

H. G. asks: Are men drafted into the Army or Navy during the late war entitled to bounty? Are substitutes for drafted men entitled to bounty? Are the officers and crews of the vessels attached to James River flotilla entitled to prize money for the capture of rebel naval vessels and stores at Richmond and other points on James River after the evacuation of Richmond? ANSWER.—The question of bounty is an intricate one, and there are numerous laws, opinions and decisions thereon. An able-bodied man who is accepted as a substitute for another and enlists into the military service, is entitled to all that his principal would have been entitled had he entered the service, and no more. A man is a representative substitute only when both principal and substitute are not liable to draft; and if the principal be liable to draft, and enlists a substitute, or puts one in before the draft, no

bounty is due. Substitutes who entered the service between July 13, 1864, and Sept. 5, 1864, are entitled to the same bounty as volunteers; but when put into service by men liable to the draft of Sept. 5, for the purpose of exempting themselves, no bounty is due. All substitutes for men actually drafted between July 13, 1864, and Sept. 5, 1864, are entitled to the \$100 bounty, because they must have been drafted under the call of March 14, 1864. Men drafted for one year only or their substitutes are not entitled to bounty. No bounty is allowed to persons who enlisted in the Navy prior to July 1, 1864. The foregoing appears to be the rulings in such cases, but the question can be officially determined by a drafted man or a substitute making application for bounty. There is no prize money for captures at Richmond. An effort was made in the District Court at Washington to secure a decree for the value of vessels captured and destroyed, but it failed.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE.

**THIRTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.**—The following are the results of three matches held during January between members of Co. E, 13th Infantry, U. S. Army, Capt. Henry C. Pratt:

1st Match.—Terms: 200 yards standing, ten shots and one re-entry. Prizes.—Championship for 1879 and gold medal, to be won three times. Won by Sergt. Welsh on 42, 41, and 41. Ten dollars to the one making the highest percentage. Won by Sergt. Strumkee, h. p. s. 890, score 662, per cent. 74.33. Five dollars to the next highest percentage. Won by Private Gordon, h. p. s. 800, score 570, per cent. 71.25; ten competitions.

2d Match.—Consolation.—Terms: 200 yards standing, twenty shots, three money prizes. First prize won by Sergt. Fletcher on 76; second, by Private Saddle on 74; and third, by Private Parsons on 74.

3d Match.—Teams of nine men chosen alternately by Lieut. Cavanaugh and Capt. Pratt. Terms: 200 yards standing, ten shots. Prize, the entrance fee, 50 cents per man.

#### 1ST COMPETITION.

Strumkee.....4444394444—39	Lolkes.....3344344443—36
Gordon.....4344344444—38	Fletcher.....3344443343—36
Parsons.....4444252444—37	Cavanaugh.....2544345333—35
Jackson.....4432353534—36	Welsh.....3344433244—34
Kelly.....3433534333—35	Quigley.....3344433424—34
Pratt.....2534394443—35	Bondfield.....4423343343—34
Kuhn.....4334433332—33	Williams.....0345433443—33
Phillips.....3035323434—30	McCue.....3434323233—32
Holtz.....4352320433—29	Saddle.....0303344234—26
312	300

#### 2d COMPETITION.

Strumkee.....5543354543—42	Welsh.....4453344444—39
Gordon.....5434354444—39	Fletcher.....4433344444—38
Pratt.....4443334444—37	Bondfield.....3544433453—38
Parsons.....3344443435—37	Williams.....3434345334—36
Holtz.....4544333325—36	Lolkes.....4444333333—35
Kuhn.....4353423444—36	Cavanaugh.....4344423344—35
Kelly.....4434353044—34	McCue.....2243444444—35
Jackson.....4053523433—32	Saddle.....3454053344—35
Phillips.....4332333352—31	Quigley.....0243233244—27
324	318

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—In addition to the regular armory practice, under Wingate's Manual, the following tour of special duty has been prescribed for the Massachusetts militia, a State competition at the camp ground, under the superintendence of officers detailed by the Commander-in-Chief, as follows: *Company Team Match.*—Teams of five enlisted men, ten shots each, no sighting shots, 200 yard range, each team to consist of five men and two substitutes, which must be named prior to October 1. *Commissioned Officers' Match.*—Individual shooting, ten shots each, no sighting shots, 200 yards range. Open to all general officers with their staffs; field and staff officers of regiments and separate battalions wherein at least one half of the companies have qualified to enter in the Company Team Match, and the officers of such qualified companies. *Soldiers' Match.*—Individual shooting, ten shots each, no sighting shots, 200 yards range. Open to all non-commissioned staff officers and the members and substitutes of company teams; competitors to be named prior to the 10th day of October, and company commanders in entering teams will note the fact against the name of each man who desires to enter this match.

The regiment or separate battalion whose company team wins the first prize in the Company Team Match will be allowed to carry for the following year, on the staff of its State color, a tri-colored scarf to be provided by the adjutant-general.

The allowance of ammunition to each company for the current year is fixed at 1,500 rounds, in addition to which there will be allowed to the headquarters of each brigade, regiment, and separate battalion, twenty rounds for each field, staff and non-commissioned staff officer, and the same to each company officer.

—FRED. KUHNLE, of Petaluma, California, in a match with Sergt. Burrell, of the Oakland Guard, each firing 100 shots, at 200 yards, made 19 points over "centres" (419), beating Burrell 15 points.

—A MATCH between Major Klose and Lieut. Joseph W. Maher, using Springfield rifles, against Lieut. C. E. Jenkins and M. N. Laufenberg, using Hotchkiss rifles, has been arranged to take place at Shell Mound Park, San Francisco, February 15. Each man to fire 100 shots at 200 yards, off-hand.

—THE fourth competition teams from the several companies, 22d New York, for the "lawn tennis" trophy, was shot February 7 at regimental armory, Co. B being the successful competitor. The scores were as follows: Corp. DeMons, 30; C. Griswold, 30; Sergeant Baird, 29; Priv. W. F. R. Brinkerhoff, 29; Corp. Bavier, 29; Private C. J. Anderson, 29; Sergt. Bolash, 28; Priv. J. J. Sullivan, 27; total, 231. The other scores were: Co. D, 228; Co. F, 220.

—THE first monthly individual match of the Rifle Association 23d New York (Brooklyn) will take place at the armory February 16. The match will be shot in three classes, viz.: First class, those who have scored 20 out of 25. Second class, those who have scored 16 and not over twenty. Third class, those who have not made 16.

—A MEETING of the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was held at division headquarters February 11 for the purpose of taking measures to organize a State Rifle Association. This is an important step, and will bear materially on the success of rifle practice in the State.

—MR. Chas. E. Blydenburgh, late of the American International Rifle Team, had a narrow escape from being frozen to death, during a late trip from the Douglass Mining District to Rawlins, Wyoming Territory.

—THE annual meeting of the 8th New York Rifle Club was held February 4, and officers elected for the ensuing year. The club is in prosperous condition, and its members looking anxiously forward to the coming season. Measures were taken to have the officers of the regiment join in a body,





The above sketch, "a dream caused by too much professional reading, put in shape for the perusal of a New York property holder," was sent to us by an Army officer. It represents the enemy's ironclad, armed with 100-ton rifles, impregnable to a similar gun, lying off the Narrows, with a U. S. ironclad attacking, armed with 40-ton smooth-bore guns, and pierceable through and through by the enemy. Hastening to the aid of our unfortunate ironclad are some U. S. corvettes, moving at the rate of 6 knots per hour along the New Jersey coast. The enemy's transports are landing troops on Coney Island, while the U. S. Artillery, represented by a skeleton soldier and one gun, supported by the N. Y. S. Militia, stand ready to oppose them. To the left may be seen the skeleton of the U. S. Infantry hurrying from the Indian border to the defence of the city, leaving the U. S. Cavalry to cope with the Indians on the Plains, who are burning and destroying at their pleasure. What preceded, our correspondent reports, referred to communism, and was so blurred by smoke and blood that it was impossible to trace. It somewhat resembled the draft riots, but was far more serious.

It is such visions as this of our correspondent which are disturbing the dreams of our sea-coast cities, and stimulating their present efforts to persuade Congress that better uses can be found for the National resources than their expenditure in paying our ex-soldiers money they do not ask for and do not want; vide Mr. Weaver's bill.

The Boston City Government last week took up the subject of harbor defences, and appointed a committee to appeal to Congress on the subject. In the course of the discussion in the Common Council, Mr. Healey, of Ward 10, said:

The countries of Europe have been engaged in perfecting ordnance which will pierce ship armor, and then again, in turn they have been perfecting ship armor which will stand an attack from this improved ordnance. While they have been doing this, we have been doing nothing, partly on account of the war and partly on account of the hard times since. When the war ended, there were three ordnance factories in this country. One of them has been shut up for want of patronage. I find there are only two now, one at West Point, and one at South Boston. I find that the factory at West Point does not produce the largest kind of cannon, such as is now made in European countries;

that the South Boston Iron Company is the only company in the country that can produce this heavy ordnance, the fifteen inch guns. If we were called upon to engage in war with any foreign country, the demand for cannon is not one that can be supplied at a moment's notice. It is not like furnishing the Government with shoes, guns, or loaves of bread. The capacity of the South Boston Iron Company, I understand, by working day and night with skilled workmen, such as were employed in the war times, is about two cannon a week of the large pattern. The lathe moves so slowly that if you increase your force tenfold, you do not at all accelerate the manufacture of cannon. Upon a sudden call for ordnance, we could get but one hundred cannon a year of the largest kind. There would be a necessity for spending a very large sum of money upon the foundry at West Point—up among the hundreds of thousands—and a delay of months would ensue before it could be put in a condition to cast this heavy ordnance. So that if the various complications which may arise should involve us in a war, we cannot have the modern ordnance at a moment's notice, as would be demanded. Some think that the harbor can be defended by torpedoes, but in a late number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that subject is discussed by General Hancock and others who know what they are talking about, especially members of the Engineer Corps. They say the advantage of torpedoes is simply to cover up the channel through which a fleet passes. But if the fleet is out of the range of the torpedoes, they are useless, and that heavy ordnance is needed for the defence of the coast. The Board of Trade of New York are moving in this matter, and all the cities along the seaboard are alive to the subject.

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Used and approved by the leading physicians of Europe and America. The toilet articles made from pure Vaseline—such as Pomade, Cold Cream, Camphor Ice, and Toilet Soaps—are superior to any similar ones.

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A Specific for Scratches. Grand Medal at Phila.—Silver Medal at Paris.

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## FRENCH MILITARY OFFICERS.

From an account of garrison life in the French army, which appears in a London paper, we learn that the French officer is not allowed to get into debt. His pay is exceedingly small, and "when the sub-lieutenant, or even lieutenant, has paid his lodgings, his pension or mess, his tailor, bootmaker, saddler, and a dozen other tradesmen to whom he has recourse for certain necessities, the allowance he receives from a paternal government is completely exhausted, and he has not a penny piece left to meet the expenses incurred at his *café*." The French officer, nevertheless, has to pay his way. He is put on stoppages. If he incurs debts, and if he cannot meet the claims upon him, he is placed on the half-pay list, losing every chance of promotion—unless, indeed, he can secure a wife with a fortune commensurate with his wants.

There is no regular mess in the French army as there is in the English. Each regiment has its own pension, or boarding house, and in some cases the officers prefer to divide into groups and occupy a table in the public dining-room. The great place of meeting is the *café*, where officers and their friends are the only visitors, and the customers resent the entrance of any civilian.

In the French army there is great latitude as regards dress. As a rule, however, the French officer is fond of his uniform, and the regulations compel him to wear it daily, and forbid him to don other clothes except on certain occasions. "The bachelor officer prefers his uniform, which he embellishes as much as he possibly can, so as to ensnare the hearts of the young ladies, who, notwithstanding the admonitions of parents and guardians, have still a weakness for the tight-fitting jackets, the fur-lined pelisses, and the scarlet continuations of

the cavalry man, as he swaggers along the promenade, twirling his moustaches," and flirting as soldiers only can flirt. As for the married officer, he is as little regarded as are the Benedicks of other races.

Merit in the French army, says our authority, is unfortunately rarely recognized, and the man who cannot command political or petticoat influence is sure to remain lieutenant until he obtains promotion by virtue of his seniority. In the leisure hours of the French officer, cards are his great mainstay, from the Marshal of France to the latest joined recruit. As seen by others, regimental life in the French army certainly does not bear out the Crimean boast, "They manage these things better in France."

An Argentine authority says: "Should Peru and Bolivia make a stout resistance, then the difficulties which surround Chili will be so much increased that the Argentine policy will be limited to a strict neutrality; but, with all our desires for peace, and to hold aloof from such a dangerous struggle, it seems most improbable that this country will consent to any peace that will secure to Chili a territorial supremacy on the West Coast. As people in Europe do not well understand the conflict of interests involved in this war we may observe that many of our representative men think the war is as yet only beginning, will last three or four years, and can only terminate through the sheer exhaustion of Chili."

The Northern Pacific Railroad expect to complete their line this year to the Yellowstone, and 200 miles beyond.

Two Indians are the contractors for furnishing wood for the Isabella county narrow gauge railroad. How about the good Indian being the dead Indian?—*Det. oil Tribune, Jan. 30.*

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the latest volunteer returns it appears that Great Britain can now command the services of 192,662 fairly trained volunteer soldiers, not including the administrative staff. The rate of technical "efficiency" has also increased—standing now at 96.09 per cent., compared with 94.88 in 1878. In that important arm the artillery, there is a large increase—there being now no less than 85,894 men trained to the use of large weapons. One of the most singular features of the return is the striking paucity of mounted volunteers. The efficient strength of the volunteer cavalry is only 420; while the whole kingdom can furnish only the microscopic force of 94 Mounted Rifles.

The *Broad Arrow* says: "An equipment has been designed for transporting on pack animals, in such a manner as to keep up with parties of mounted men, the necessary materials, tools, and apparatus for effecting hasty demolition of bridges, railways, etc. The appliances designed for this purpose are carried in a wooden box and two leather wallets. The box is of small dimensions, being about 1 ft. long, by 10 in. deep and 7 in. wide. There is also a wood-reel with an iron spindle for carrying 250 yards of cable. The wallets are about 3 ft. long and 1½ ft. deep, tapering from 8 in. at the top to 4½ in. at bottom; the bottom is made of wood 1 in. thick. In the near wallet is carried the wooden box above described, and in another compartment a small dynamo-exploder. A few tools are added to facilitate the operations to which the equipment may be applied."

NOTICING the Prize Essay by Brevet-Major T. Fraser on "Field-Intrenching, its application on the battlefield, and its bearing on tactics," the *London Times* of January 29 says: The Franco-German war of 1870-

## THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO

OFFICE, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1880.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1879.....\$36,213,457.61

Less deduction to cover decrease in value of U. S. Bonds and other assets.....\$135,966.93

\$36,077,490.68

## REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums.....\$6,392,875.25  
 Less deferred premiums Jan. 1, 1879.....\$6,003,036.16  
 Interest and rents.....\$139,875.93  
 Less interest accrued Jan. 1, 1879.....\$306,225.93  
 \$2,033,650.00—\$8,036,686.16

\$44,114,176.84

## DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including Reversionary additions to same.....\$1,569,854.22  
 Endowments matured and discounted, including Reversionary additions to same.....1,015,250.22  
 Annuities, dividends and returned premiums on cancelled policies.....2,235,379.97  
 Taxes and re-insurance.....177,606.64  
 Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees.....186,253.30  
 Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, &c.....307,392.81—\$5,998,745.16

\$38,185,431.68

## ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received).....\$1,961,701.48  
 Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value \$14,356,192.94).....13,544,671.96  
 Real estate.....4,974,573.68  
 Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$14,287,000.00 and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security).....15,313,278.95  
 Temporary loans, (secured by stocks, market value \$1,300,000.00).....850,000.00  
 \* Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to \$3,160,000.00).....601,402.00  
 \* Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1880.....367,989.00  
 \* Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, \$330,000.00, included in liabilities).....211,625.93  
 Agents' balances.....23,190.23  
 Accrued interest on investments Jan. 1, 1880.....317,989.11—\$38,185,431.68

\* A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.  
 Excess of market value of securities over cost.....\$11,590.98

CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1880.....\$38,996,952.66

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1880.....\$225,666.64  
 Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c.....213,271.31  
 Matured endowments, due and unpaid.....32,780.98  
 Reserved for re-insurance, on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carfile net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carfile net premium  
 Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....34,016,840.82  
 Reserved for premiums paid in advance.....1,371,429.18  
 Divisible surplus at 4 per cent.....16,343.29—\$38,996,952.66

Surplus, estimated by the New York State Standard at 4 1-2 per cent., over \$7,000,000.00

From the undivided surplus of \$3,120,371.48 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.  
 During the year 5,524 policies have been issued, insuring 17,098,173.

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71 impressed upon the minds of all military organizers and tacticians two things especially—the great power of modern artillery when properly handled, and the practical impossibility of carrying a position by frontal attack when it is defended by good troops not demoralized. In 1870 the French infantry rifle was immensely superior to that of the Prussians; though the Bavarians were rather better armed. And if the opinion of every French soldier had been taken after the war, there would have been an almost unanimous agreement that their armies had been crushed partly by superior numbers, partly by the extraordinary effect of the Prussian artillery. Nor were the French singular in this opinion. In the German official account of the war we find success ascribed again and again to the concentration of large masses of artillery and the overwhelming fire thus developed—a fire which frequently paralyzed the attacks of the French. From that day until now French, Germans, and Austrians have devoted themselves to increasing the number of their artillery and the power of the individual gun. Even since the Russo-Turkish war steps have been taken in the same direction. Nor has any sign been shown that the campaigns in Turkey have had the effect of diminishing the reliance of those three great military nations on the power of artillery fire. Within the last few days, our correspondent at Berlin has informed us that a considerable portion of the money saved this year on food and forage will be expended by the Germans in increasing their artillery, which has already been largely increased since the war with France. On the other hand, not only Major Fraser, but many other officers, whose first experience of a great war was made in 1877, assign a higher position to the rifle than to the field gun. There must be a reason for this, and it is not difficult to find a sufficient explanation in Major Fraser's own essay. The artillery on both sides was not only very much below the average, but was restricted in its operation both by the tactical ignorance of the commanders and by the nature of the country. On the other hand, the rifles carried by the Turkish infantry were the best in existence, almost exactly a copy of the English Martini-Henry. The Turkish soldiers carried a practically unlimited supply of ammunition on their persons. The infantry fire, which is quoted as superior to that of artillery, was delivered from behind intrenchments, where the riflemen were all but safe from the missiles of their enemy, and had as steady a rest for their pieces as a volunteer at Wimbledon. Thus we have from Major Fraser's own hand proofs that the weapons of the artillery were extremely defective on both sides, and handled with great want of tactical skill, while the infantry rifles of the Turks were the best known, and the conditions of their employment were unusually favorable.

*Broad Arrow* reports that "great improvements have been introduced into the fish torpedo as manufactured at the Royal Laboratory for the British navy. Hitherto its highest speed has been exercised only at short ranges, not much exceeding 200 yards. The torpedoes are now made to travel through the water for nearly 800 yards, at their maximum speed of about thirty miles an hour, and their power of traversing still longer distances has at the same time been materially advanced. It has also been requisite to strengthen their frames in consequence of the practice now adopted of projecting them into the sea from the decks of ships, and they are now capable of such endurance that a plunge of 20 ft. after they are set at work and despatched on duty is found to have no detrimental effect whatever upon them. Improved carriages for service with torpedoes on board ship are being prepared in large numbers at the Royal Arsenal, and it will no longer be necessary to prepare vessels with tubes and other fittings for ejecting the torpedoes, these carriages being of universal adaptation and answering all requisite purposes. All the torpedo carriages in the service are to be converted to the new pattern."

A DESPATCH from Rome says: "An official trial of the Italian double turreted ironclad *Duilio*, fully armed, and carrying a complete cargo of ammunition and coal, has been made at Spezia. The trial was thoroughly successful."

The experiments made this summer at Sveaborg, and later at Tavastchus, with the novel defensive coverings for guns of General Froloff, constructed of rope, have

proved these defences a failure. They took up too much space of the gun platform, formed conspicuous aims for the enemy's fire, and the shells penetrated both them and the gabions placed behind them. The defensive covering being joined to the gun, aiming becomes impossible as soon as the frame upon which it rests is damaged by a splinter. It is considered that the employment of those defensive coverings is, on the whole, not to be recommended. In Russia, at the present time, very few coast guns have a range of view up to ninety degrees, and nearly all guns fire through narrow embrasures, by which the batters stand fanlike to each other. Thus the guns, as well as the men serving them, are well protected, and no defensive covering is required. When they become really necessary, it is recommended that they should not be connected with the gun; they should be fixed in the embrasures in such a manner that they may be opened and shut by means of a hinge.

Of "Kriegspiel" the *Broad Arrow* says: "We are disposed, on the whole, to condemn Kriegspiel 'with faint praise'; but if it is to be made profitable it is not to be played *ex-officio* by officers who have no knowledge whatever of the theory of war, and who only play because their position demands that their name should appear in connection with such pursuits. Nor are important decisions to be left unpublished on the pernicious principle of the day—that of 'making everything pleasant' to everybody; that principle which does away with all emulation, and deprives the best man, the best corps, or the best ship of a fairly won triumph. As a final word in unqualified support of Kriegspiel, we could, without hesitation, declare its superiority to 'route marching,' as generally practised, as a profitable pursuit for the winter months."

A CURIOUS case has been decided against a trooper of the 16th British Lancers by the sentence of a month's imprisonment for fraudulent enlistment. The facts were these. The prisoner, evidently a fine-looking soldier, for his martial appearance seems to have struck the Brighton magistrate, stated that he "had enlisted when a young lad, and served for twelve years, when, having more money than sense, he went on the spree, fell in with some Lancers, and thoughtlessly enlisted under a false name, thinking that his father, who was an officer, might be able to get his former service restored in his favor." He considered it "hard that re-entrance into the army should be refused because he had served twelve years."

The volunteer returns of Great Britain for the past year show that the enrolled strength of the force has risen from 203,213 in 1878, to 206,250, and the efficients from 194,191 to 197,485, or a percentage of 95.74 against 95.55. The proficients, officers, and sergeants have reached the highest figure yet known, being 5,596 and 11,825 respectively; whereas in 1878 they were 5,596 and 11,518. The increase is general throughout the country, and in all arms, with the exception of light horse and mounted rifles, which show a decrease.

It appears to be now definitely decided that the Russian expedition against the Tekke-Turcomans shall leave in the middle of March. It will be under the command of General Kaufmann, and its objective point will be Merv.

DAILY parades of the Russian troops are now being held in St. Petersburg, when each regiment in turn is inspected by the Czar. His Imperial Majesty attends the parades in a closed carriage, with an escort of seven Cossacks, and nobody is allowed to come within a short distance of him.

MILITARY statisticians demonstrate that France has three hundred battalions more than Germany, and that Russia has five hundred and sixty. If the German army bill obtains, as it certainly will, the assent of the representatives of the several German States and also of the German nation, 9,000 more recruits will have to be enlisted every year. The increase in the war strength is estimated at 90,000 men with 360 guns. The German Military Budget for 1880-1, demands for the ordinary expenditure 351,840,928 marks—that is, 3,571,653 marks more than last year; for the extraordinary expenditure, 7,296,890 marks—that is, 1,400,566 marks more than last year. The latter will be used for building new barracks, military stores, magazines, etc. The leaders of the progressist party are endeavoring to organize an

opposition to the proposed increase of the army, and the Austrians are disturbed at the thought of being obliged to follow Germany's example. The bill before the German Reichstag provides that from the 1st April, 1881, the infantry are to be formed into 503 battalions, the field artillery into 340 batteries, the foot artillery into 31 battalions, and the pioneers into 19 battalions. There are to be newly instituted 11 infantry regiments (eight Prussian, one Bavarian, two Saxon) and one infantry battalion (as third of No. 116 Grand Ducal Hessian regiment), one Prussian field artillery regiment of eight batteries and thirty-two field batteries (twenty-four Prussian, four Bavarian, two Saxon, two Wurttemberg), which will be added to existing formations, one Prussian foot artillery regiment, one Prussian pioneer battalion.

THE Czar has, it is stated, "agreed in principle" to the reduction of the term of military service from six to three years, but for the present it is to be fixed at four years.

THE Japanese Minister of War has applied for authority to purchase land and erect forts for the protection of the Yokosuka Arsenal in the event of a war with China.

AN ingenious instrument for measuring the recoil of a gun and recording its speed at every instant of motion has been invented by Capt. H. S. S. Watkin, of the British Artillery, and has undergone some preliminary tests, prior to completion. The recoil is shown in the shape of a curve on a diagram drawn by an oscillating pendulum.

EFFORTS are being made in Russia, the *London Times* reports, to repair on the one hand the deteriorations caused by the war, and, on the other, to develop the army organization devised in 1874 and interrupted by the war. The war material, small arms and guns, is being replaced by arms of superior quality, and the transformation of the fortresses has been taken in hand. The plan, adopted in 1874, of four battalions of four companies for the regiments of the Guards and the line is to be carried out, and the reserve battalions of the 164 regiments of the line are to be formed into battalions, brigades, and divisions, instead of being left without formation during peace, as was originally proposed.

THE idea of disestablishing the drum in the French army is being seriously discussed. It is urged that the drummer is useless as a soldier. He cannot defend himself, and he is encumbered in his movements by an instrument which, when it is wet, will not give forth any sound. The drum again, it is argued, cannot be heard at any great distance, and in any case signals given by it are difficult to understand. Impeded by his drum, the drummer, it is further pleaded, rarely steps a full pace, and consequently the marching of the whole column, at the head of which he moves, is disordered. In the French army there are, it is calculated, nearly 3,000 drummers in time of peace, and double that number when the army is on a war footing; and it is argued that if these men were given bugles instead of drums, they would be able to take their share in fighting as actual combatants. On the other hand, those who object to abolition maintain that the drum can be heard more distinctly and at a greater distance during the rattle of musketry and the noise of battle than any bugle; that its beat will be more inspiring to men charging than would be the discordant and feeble notes which, under the same circumstances, would be sounded by the bugle; that if wet and damp affect the drum, cold will affect much more prejudicially the lips of the bugler; and that the idea of utilizing the latter as an actual fighting man is simply impracticable.

#### DIED.

[[Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.]

CORR.—At Fort Russell, Wyo. Ter., Jan. 29, 1880, after a short illness, CHARLOTTE CORR, daughter of Captain Sanford C. and Francis B. Kellogg, 5th Cavalry, aged 7 years.

WALKER.—In Salem, Mass., February 5, very suddenly, BESSIE G., daughter of Rebecca W. and Captain John G. Walker, U. S. Navy, aged four years and one month.

WELLS.—On February 1, at the residence of William B. Collier, Esq., San Francisco, Cal., ULRIC BURNALL, only child of Fannie T. and Captain Dan'l T. Wells.

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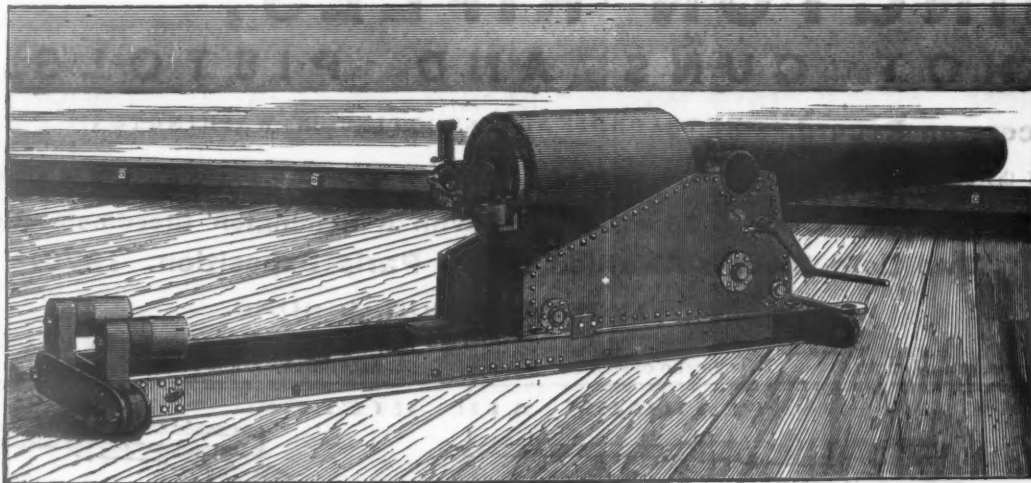
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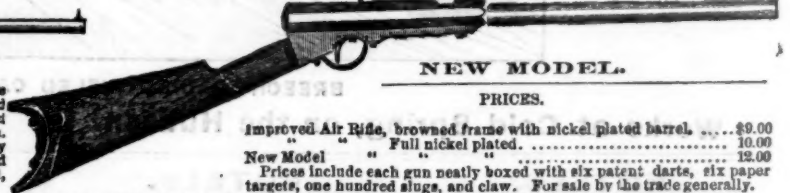
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